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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
JUSTIFICATIONS FOR APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1962

AS AMENDED

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1962

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Justification for Appropriations, Fiscal Year 1962

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Receipts by Sources

The following table shows actual receipts of the Bureau of Land Management for fiscal years 1958, 1959, and 1960, and the estimated receipts for 1961 and 1962.

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Sales, Public Lands and Materials	\$ 3,035,139	\$ 4,239,230	\$ 5,101,297	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 9,000,000
Fees and Commissions	1,184,382	1,265,544	1,798,817	1,800,000	1,800,000
Mineral Leasing	91,908,251	92,464,918	94,561,469	93,000,000	102,327,000
Mineral Leasing, Outer Continental Shelf	3,460,851	3,412,204	229,456,819	76,000,000 ^{1/}	120,000,000
Grazing Fees	2,763,320	3,228,332	3,487,992	3,670,000	3,900,000
Sales, Indian Lands	633	-----	-----	-----	-----
Right-of-Way Leases	105,251	127,211	169,263	180,000	200,000
O and C and Coos Bay Timber Sales	23,101,707	28,960,105	33,828,162	32,900,000	37,800,000
Other Timber Sales	1,555,505	2,790,755	2,531,175	3,000,000	3,200,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	<u>269,689</u>	<u>232,572</u>	<u>132,873</u>	<u>950,000</u>	<u>950,000</u>
Total	127,384,728	136,720,871	371,067,867	217,500,000	279,177,000

^{1/} Includes \$70,000,000 expected to be released from
\$312,000,000 now impounded.

Distribution of Receipts to States and Counties
Fiscal Year 1960

State or Territory	Sales of Public Lands and Timber	Mineral Leases and Permits	Taylor Grazing Leases	Taylor Grazing Districts	Total	
Alabama	\$ 476	\$ 808	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,284	
Alaska	12,589	2,787,939	-	-	2,812,417	a/
Arkansas	111	23,204	-	-	23,315	
Arizona	54,854	253,559	24,602	17,130	350,145	
California	75,774	2,755,388	46,660	7,100	2,884,922	
Colorado	28,122	3,432,990	11,659	15,132	3,487,903	
Florida	2,171	57	-	-	2,228	
Idaho	12,594	88,951	7,457	25,924	134,926	
Kansas	-	120,869	12	-	120,881	
Louisiana	206	96,664	-	-	96,870	
Michigan	43	596	-	-	639	
Minnesota	1,450	-	-	-	1,450	
Mississippi	181	2,425	-	-	2,606	
Missouri	6	-	-	-	6	
Montana	7,570	1,761,994	20,700	18,281	1,884,049	b/
Nebraska	-	6,636	12	-	6,648	
Nevada	31,466	160,402	6,934	48,181	246,983	
New Mexico	8,619	7,774,844	7,083	37,210	7,829,908	b/
North Dakota	285	82,618	1,438	-	84,341	
Oklahoma	425	48,742	398	-	49,565	
Oregon	42,054	54,266	12,061	21,211	16,388,170	c/
South Dakota	258	102,004	10,045	-	112,307	
Utah	3,461	2,729,621	-	33,258	2,766,340	
Washington	14,123	500	4,517	-	19,140	
Wisconsin	296	-	-	-	296	
Wyoming	7,210	12,437,023	56,100	33,704	12,534,037	
Total	304,344	34,722,100	209,678	257,131	51,841,376	

a/ Includes \$11,888 for Alaska school lands.

b/ Includes under Executive Order 10787 of November 6, 1958, Montana \$75,503 and New Mexico \$2,152 from grazing and rights-of-way.

c/ Includes \$16,258,579 on account of "O&C".

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Highlight Statement

The programs financed under this appropriation have as their purpose the management, protection, use, and the transfer of title under appropriate land laws, of the public domain so that these lands and resources may contribute their full potential to the economy of the nation.

The Bureau of Land Management administers 477 million acres of public lands in the eleven western States and Alaska, including the forest, forage and mineral resources. It is the Bureau's objective to administer these resources under the concept of balanced use and conserve them for the benefit of the Nation as a whole, while at the same time making them available within proper conservation limits to the public and industry.

Fiscal year 1960 was a year of continued progress in the prosecution of the Bureau's programs. Some of the accomplishments were:

1. One billion board feet of timber were sold for the first time from the Oregon and California grant lands.
2. Lands and minerals adjudication case closings were 47 percent greater than in 1959. The rate of increase in case closings slightly exceeded the 45 percent increase in new and reactivated cases which resulted primarily from simultaneous filings.
3. The range adjudication program within grazing districts was completed in Arizona and New Mexico.
4. Projected survey protraction diagrams of all unsurveyed areas of Arizona were completed. In Alaska 80 percent of the unsurveyed areas are covered by protraction diagrams. This represents approximately all presently identified requirements.
5. Receipts for the Bureau reached an all time high \$371 million, an increase of \$234 million over the previous year. The receipts included \$229 million from the Outer Continental Shelf.

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The current fiscal year to date is notable for the most critical fire season in the Bureau's history and for the emergency fire rehabilitation work, made possible by the \$1,425,000 supplemental appropriation. Major strides are being made in cadastral surveys required by the Alaska land selection program. As the result of the enactment on September 2, 1960 of Public Law 86-705, the issuance of noncompetitive oil and gas leases was suspended pending issuance of new regulations. Until finalization of the regulations, leases now are being processed under an interim rule. Another factor affecting the Bureau's programs during 1961 is the absorption of 24 percent of the total cost of the pay raise applicable to its operating appropriation.

The budget for fiscal year 1962 includes increases in the programs of the Bureau funded from this appropriation. A comparison of the 1961 and 1962 total programs appears below:

	<u>1961</u>	<u>Increase (+)</u> <u>Decrease (-)</u>	<u>1962</u>
Appropriation 1961	\$25,950,000		\$25,950,000
Second Supplemental			
Appropriation 1961	1,425,000	-\$1,425,000	
Pay cost supplemental	996,000		<u>996,000</u>
1962 base			\$26,946,000
Increase to place increased pay costs on full year basis		+ 340,000	340,000
Increase in programs		<u>+ 5,714,000</u>	<u>5,714,000</u>
Total program	<u>\$28,371,000</u>	<u>+\$4,629,000</u>	<u>\$33,000,000</u>

The amounts shown above for fiscal years 1961 and 1962 are exclusive of supplemental appropriations for fire suppression costs which will be proposed during each year as required.

Increasing public interest in the resources and in the lease and transfer of title of the public lands is lending added importance to current programs for their management, development and protection. The demand for oil and gas leases, small tracts, recreation sites, and lands for other purposes is expected to increase even over the present. There is immediate need for a general inventory to provide data upon which basic land tenure decisions can be intelligently reached, an essential first step in the development of a more intensive and effective resource management program. The selection of Federal lands by the State of Alaska is resulting in a growing workload for adjudication, field examination, and cadastral surveys. The demand for timber from public lands is expected to increase, requiring added effort in forest management to provide access, supervise sales, control trespass and conduct reforestation. Improved management of these resources, including expanded sales of timber from public domain lands, is urgently needed. Such sales will be conducted, where practicable, in cooperation with the Small Business Administration.

Acceleration of the inventory of forage resources and determination of proper carrying capacity of the range is necessary, to insure effective management of the range at its full potential. Programs for conservation of soil and moisture and for control of noxious and poisonous weeds also are essential to protection and development of the range and must be expanded. The Bureau faces two challenges that cut across all its programs: (1) the Bureau must further improve and expand its facilities to protect the resources of the public lands; and (2) the Bureau must develop appropriate means for integrating recreational uses of the public lands, increasingly demanded by the public, with the other need of balanced use conservation. The combination of growing public demand and the needs of sound resource management requires the increases in all Bureau programs as contained in the 1962 budget.

The Bureau of Land Management is a producer of substantial revenue to the United States Treasury and States and counties. Receipts for 1962 are estimated at 279 million dollars, of which 58 million dollars will be paid to States and counties in which the public lands are located. Thus, receipts continue to be several times the amount of investment in the resource management and development programs conducted by the Bureau.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, **[\$25,950,000]** \$33,000,000 (5 U.S.C. 133a, 133y, 485; 16 U.S.C. 583, 594; 43 U.S.C. 1, 2, 54, 72, 129, 315; 50 Stat. 874.)

[[For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", \$1,425,000.]] (5 U.S.C. 133a, 133y, 485; 16 U.S.C. 583, 594; 43 U.S.C. 1, 2, 54, 72, 129, 315; 50 Stat. 874; Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.)

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Management of Lands and Resources

ESTIMATES	APPROPRIATIONS
1952-----\$10,435,000	1952-----\$10,292,605
1953-----10,850,000	1953-----11,060,000
1954-----12,985,000	1954-----11,488,000
1955-----11,975,000	1955-----12,263,000
1956-----15,331,700	1956-----14,700,000
1957-----18,778,000	1957-----18,869,300
1958-----22,220,000	1958-----22,000,000
1958 Pay Act Supp.-----624,800	1958 Pay Act Supp.-----624,800
1958 Supp. (by transfer)-----700,000	1958 Supp. (by transfer)-----700,000
1959----- ¹ 20,940,000	1959-----22,190,000
1959 Supp-----1,000,000	1959 Supp-----885,000
1959 Supp----- ² 3,814,000	1959 Supp----- ² 3,735,100
1960-----24,377,000	1960-----24,627,000
1960 Supp-----525,000	1960 Supp-----773,000
1960 Supp-----2,800,000	1960 Supp-----2,450,000
1961----- ³ 24,475,000	1961-----25,950,000
1961 Supp-----1,500,000	1961 Supp-----1,425,000
1961 Pay Supp-----996,000	
1962-----33,000,000	

¹Includes \$100,000 for activities previously carried under "Forest protection and utilization," Forest Service.

²In addition, \$100,000 available transfer.

³Excludes \$850,000 for activities transferred in the estimates to "Oregon and California grant lands."

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Management of Lands and Resources

Appropriation 1960	\$24,627,000	
Supplemental appropriation 1960	775,000	
Second supplemental appropriation 1960	<u>2,450,000</u>	
Total appropriation 1960		\$27,852,000
Transfer to "Construction", Bureau of Land Management		- 35,000
Comparative transfer to "Oregon and California grant lands, "Bureau of Land Management"		<u>- 747,426</u>
Total available, 1960		27,069,574
Appropriation 1961	25,950,000	
Second supplemental appropriation 1961	<u>1,425,000</u>	
Total appropriation 1961		27,375,000
Adjustment for increased pay costs:		
Pay cost supplemental		<u>996,000</u>
Total amount available 1961		28,371,000

Summary of Increases and Decreases, 1962

Pay costs

To provide for increased pay costs on full- year basis	+ 340,000
---	-----------

Lease and Disposal of Land and Mineral Resources

To provide for additional workload in adjudication of applications for oil and gas leasing, and field examination and classification and modernization of land records	+ 862,000
--	-----------

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Summary of Increases and Decreases, 1962 continued

Management of Grazing Lands

To provide for acceleration of resource inventories, increase multiple use management of public lands and expand the fire presuppression program + 968,000

Forestry

To provide for improved management and development of forest resources and for increased fire protection in the Western States and Alaska + 1,146,000

Cadastral Surveys

To provide for additional surveys, resurveys and special surveys in the public land States, including Alaska + 830,000

Soil and Moisture Conservation

A reduction of \$1,425,000 related to non-recurring emergency fire rehabilitation work appropriated for in 1961 - 1,425,000
To provide soil and moisture treatment of additional public land areas + 1,425,000

Maintenance of Physical Facilities

To provide for increased costs in current and deferred maintenance + 128,000

Maintenance of Access Roads

To provide for maintenance of access roads on Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands and on public domain + 25,000

Weed Control

To provide for expansion of program in treatment of areas infested with halogeton, Medusa rye and other noxious weeds + 109,000

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Summary of Increases and Decreases, 1962 continued

General Administration

To provide for replacement of accounting
equipment and more adequate staffing
for administrative activities

+ 221,000

Net change, 1962

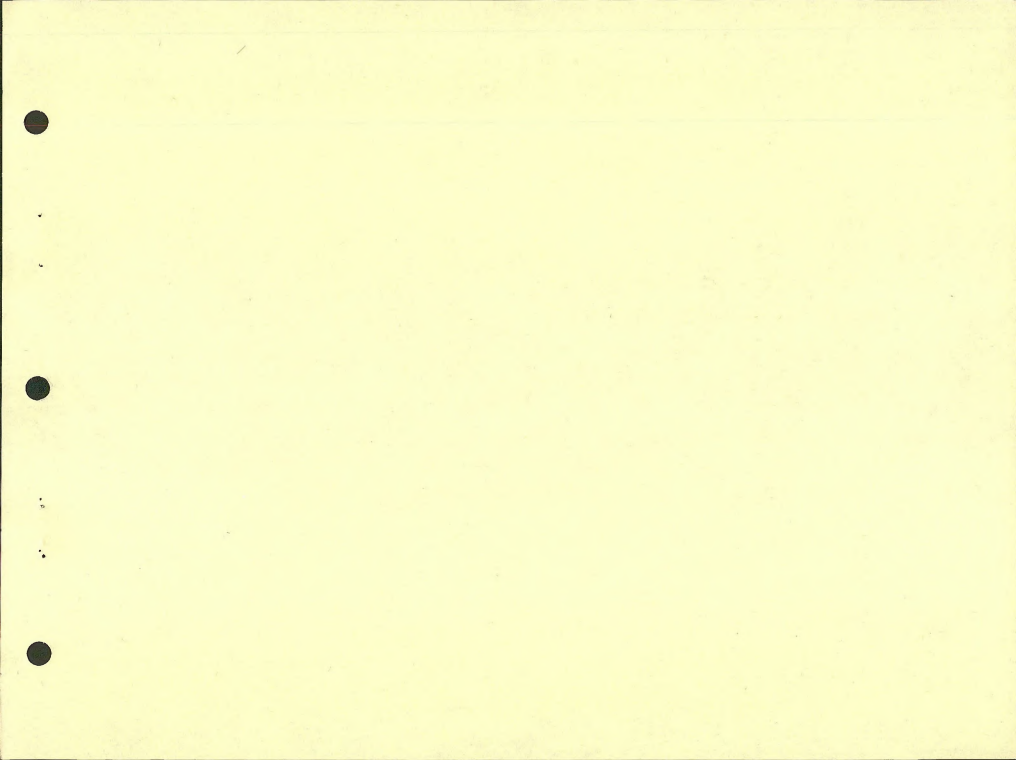
+ 4,629,000

Budget estimate, 1962

33,000,000

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Activities	Analysis by Activities						Estimate 1962	Increase (+) Decrease (-)	Page ref.
	Amount available 1960	Fiscal Year 1961			Amount available				
	Total appropriation	Pay cost supplemental							
1. Lease and disposal of land and mineral resources	\$7,139,743	\$7,843,100	\$395,900	\$8,239,000	\$9,238,000	\$ + 999,000	11		
2. Management of grazing lands	2,544,173	2,912,300	163,700	3,076,000	4,049,000	+ 973,000	18		
3. Forestry	5,511,022	5,832,500	202,500	6,035,000	7,238,000	+1,203,000	23		
4. Cadastral surveys ...	2,783,278	2,801,200	100,800	2,902,000	3,770,000	+ 868,000	35		
5. Soil and moisture conservation	3,721,477	5,202,500	15,500	5,218,000	5,307,000	+ 89,000	40		
6. Fire suppression	2,950,617	400,000	.....	400,000	400,000	.....	45		
7. Maintenance of phys- ical facilities	49,277	50,000	.....	50,000	178,000	+ 128,000	46		
8. Maintenance of access roads .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000	+ 25,000	47		
9. Weed control	833,435	791,200	8,800	800,000	918,000	+ 118,000	48		
10. General administration	1,512,359	1,542,200	108,800	1,651,000	1,877,000	+ 226,000	52		
Unobligated balance lapsing	24,193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Total	27,069,574	27,375,000	996,000	28,371,000	33,000,000	+4,629,000			



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

1. Lease and Disposal of Lands and Mineral Resources

Sub-activity	Fiscal Year 1961					Estimate 1962	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
	Amount available 1960	Total appropriation	Pay cost supplemental	Amount available			
(a) Adjudication of Applications	\$4,540,912	\$5,182,600	\$229,400	\$5,412,000	\$5,650,000	+	\$238,000
(b) Field Examination and Classification	2,038,855	2,096,300	136,700	2,233,000	2,853,000	+	620,000
(c) Records Improvement	<u>559,976</u>	<u>564,200</u>	<u>29,800</u>	<u>594,000</u>	<u>735,000</u>	+	<u>141,000</u>
	<u>\$7,139,743</u>	<u>\$7,843,100</u>	<u>\$395,900</u>	<u>\$8,239,000</u>	<u>\$9,238,000</u>	+	<u>\$999,000</u>

- (a) Adjudication of Applications - The estimate of \$5,650,000 is an increase of \$238,000 consisting of:
- (1) An increase of \$133,000 to bring increased pay costs to a full year basis.
 - (2) An increase of \$105,000 to provide for the closing of an estimated 10,000 additional cases over the 1961 estimate and cover, in part, the additional costs of noncase work which continues to increase in volume each year.

Need for Increase: The upward trend in volume of casework in our land offices is expected to continue in fiscal year 1962. The promulgation of the new simultaneous filing regulations have materially changed our previous estimates of new and closed mineral cases. This is shown by the marked increase in the adjudication caseload from 1960 to 1961 and substantial increases in revenue from filing fees. With the amount of the increase requested in this estimate, we anticipate the closing of 10,000 additional cases in fiscal year 1962 and a reduction in the backlog of unclosed cases by the end of 1962 to 84,000 from an estimated 87,000 unclosed at the end of fiscal year 1961.

The moratorium on certain types of lands cases, which will extend from February 1961 to September 1962, will result in a reduction in incoming lands cases during 1961 and 1962. It is estimated that by the end of F.Y. 1962, the cases pending will represent a pipe line or current adjudication program. The status of land and minerals adjudication case workload is summarized below:

	1959 Actual	1960 Actual	1961 Estimated	1962 Estimated
Cases pending, start of year	95,296	100,675	105,246	87,000
New and reactivated cases	178,697	259,107	295,000	320,000
Cases closed	173,318	254,536	313,246	323,000
Cases pending, end of year	100,675	105,246	87,000	84,000

Plan of Work: This function includes adjudication, status record notation, acreage controls and maintenance of records. In addition, the dissemination of general information to the public takes from 20% to 40% of the total man-months available to our land offices.

- (b) Field Examination and Classification - The estimate of \$2,853,000 is an increase of \$620,000 consisting of:
- (1) An increase of \$4,000 to bring increased pay costs to a full year basis;
 - (2) An increase of \$616,000 to provide the increased quality of work necessary as higher value public lands requiring more complex land tenure decisions become involved in Bureau actions, initiate a comprehensive inventory of the public lands, which will be basic to the development of a plan of balanced usage.

Need for Increase: A general inventory is needed to provide data upon which basic land tenure decisions can be intelligently reached. This sort of study has never been done and is an essential first step in the development of a more intensive and effective resource management program. In addition, it is urgently needed to identify lands proper for non federal ownership and unnecessary to the urban and suburban expansion of western communities.

The general quality of both lands and minerals classification activity must be improved. For instance, areas having substantial public recreational potential already have been discovered by the recreational inventory scheduled for completion by the end of F.Y. 1961. Detailed study and accurate classification action will be needed to properly protect these areas and provide for their development. This does not involve casework unless applications from the public already are on hand.

The expanding influence of urban development in vacant public domain areas is making land appraisal increasingly complex. In addition, Bureau standards for the preparation and review of appraisals are rising. Consequently, appraisals will require greater effort at increased expense.

More minerals field examination and classification work will be required than was anticipated in determining the validity of mineral claims in connection with the land selection program by the State of Alaska. Preliminary examination has disclosed that there are many times the number of locations than was anticipated. Areas of intense land conflict in other States likewise will result in increased minerals examination work.

The following table indicates the status of the field examination and classification caseload:

	1959 Actual	1960 Actual	1961 Estimated	1962 Estimated
Cases pending, start of year	37,487	49,183	41,248	37,000
New and reactivated cases	50,812	39,335	35,000	19,000
Cases closed	39,116	47,270	39,248	40,000
Cases pending, end of year	49,183	41,248	37,000	16,000

Plan of Work: It is proposed in fiscal year 1962 to continue to improve our present classification and investigation methods of operation and to collect and assemble more basic field data so as to enable us to efficiently classify lands, either under application, or upon Bureau motion.

The increased funds requested for field operations will be used in part to increase the size and competency of appraisal and land classification staff. In the conduct of work, highest priority will be assigned to the closing of the older cases

while at the same time achieving a current case load status. A substantial portion of the increased funds will be devoted to examining, classifying and making necessary tenure arrangements on lands having a substantial recreational potential to permit increased public utilization of our public lands for recreation purposes.

In connection with the inventory, efforts will be directed to identify and delineate approximately 500 geographic units upon which the land inventory will be based to begin general studies of these units, and to make an initial analysis of units where land tenure problems are most severe and the largest number of pending land applications exists. As a result, complete land tenure planning and land classification action is anticipated for at least 200,000 acres of intensive use areas and one million acres of extensive use areas. This action will lead toward; (1) identification and designation of acreages for balanced use and development under permanent BLM administration; (2) exchanges of land in an effort to improve public land ownership patterns; and (3) disposition of lands which are best suited for private ownership and development. Minerals classification and field examination requires initiation of two programs. One of these will be minerals examination and classification essential to the conduct of the expanded lands classification and management program. The other new program is to initiate a mineral resource inventory, essential in the inventory and evaluation of the public domain as a foundation for improved resource management.

- (c) Records Improvement - The estimate of \$735,000 is an increase of \$141,000 to provide for the completion of the records revision program in the Montana Land Office by the end of fiscal year 1962.

Need for Increase: The Montana Land Office is the custodian of some 445 tract book volumes and 6,073 status plats which are the official status records for lands and resources in some 8,614 townships. The status records in the Montana Land Office are in advanced stages of physical deterioration which is further aggravated by their constant use in one of the largest and most active offices within the Bureau.

Installation of the revised records in the Montana Land Office by the end of fiscal year 1962 is consistent with the Bureau's program to complete the Montana portion of the project in two fiscal years. Delay in completing the records of this office would extend the period of time that this major land office's records would be in transition, would delay the date when the benefits of the revised records would be realized in this office, and also would delay the revision of records in other states.

Plan of Work: In fiscal year 1962, the revised records system will be installed in the Montana Land Office for those townships in Montana not completed during fiscal year 1961 plus some 1,500 townships in North and South Dakota. This program will be continued by force account.

Status of Program

General Factors of Significant Importance: The case closures in the foregoing tabulations do not entirely represent the Bureau's lands and minerals responsibilities. An activity of increasing importance is service required by the public and other Government agencies. The growing public interest in public lands imposes an increasing volume of inquiries relating to Bureau programs and for information on public land laws, regulations, and procedures. Requests to examine case files for copies of maps and documents and for land status are increasing each year. The activities of land locators or promoters and mineral brokers, some using questionable practices, have necessitated increasing our efforts to inform the public, including applicants, of the requirements of the land and mineral laws and regulations. Our Bureau land offices spend from 20 to 40% of their time on this type of work.

The lands and minerals activities are the principal revenue producers of the Bureau. Total receipts for the past year, and as estimated for the current year and budget year are:

1960	\$330,918,402
1961 Estimated	176,800,000 <u>1/</u>
1962 Estimated	233,127,000 <u>2/</u>

1/ Includes the anticipated release of an estimated \$70,000,000 of O.C.S. receipts which have been held in escrow

2/ Does not include the release of O.C.S. receipts held in escrow.

Adjudication of Applications - The lands adjudication activity includes maintenance on a day-to-day basis of the official status records for the public domain. It includes the receiving and adjudication of applications to acquire vacant public domain and certain applications to lease public lands and applications for recreation facilities. It also includes conducting sales and transferring title in accordance with the Bureau Motion land classification program. An activity of considerable importance is the dissemination of information to the general public regarding the law, regulations, and opportunities pertaining to public lands.

The minerals phase of activity includes adjudicative action necessary to the leasing of the so-called "leasable minerals" on the public domain, acquired lands administered by other agencies, the Outer Continental Shelf, and certain private lands in which the minerals were reserved to the Government. The Bureau also is responsible for transfer of title of mineral lands through mineral patent under the general mining laws of 1872. The mineral resources in more than 800 million acres are within the scope of the Bureau's responsibility for the management thereof.

The following table shows the magnitude of this activity:

Mineral Production - Bureau of Land Management Lands

Fiscal Year 1960

	<u>Public Domain</u>	<u>Acquired Lands</u>	<u>OCS</u>
Petroleum, barrels	147,122,117	5,363,022	35,774,800
Natural gas, M. cu. ft.	462,146,253	30,713,151	207,066,923
Gasoline, gallons	123,192,337	619,083	-
Liquid Petroleum Gas, gallons	181,241,106	42,130	-
Coal, tons	5,418,812	-	-
Phosphate Rock, tons	1,409,525	-	-
Potassium Salts, tons	13,613,579	-	-
Silica Sand, tons	158,710	-	-
Sulphur, tons	129,978	-	-
Sodium Salts, tons	1,012,694	-	-
All other, tons	141,111	322,777	-

Title transfers which involve intensive public and private land use and adjudication of mineral lease and permit applications will continue to receive special attention.

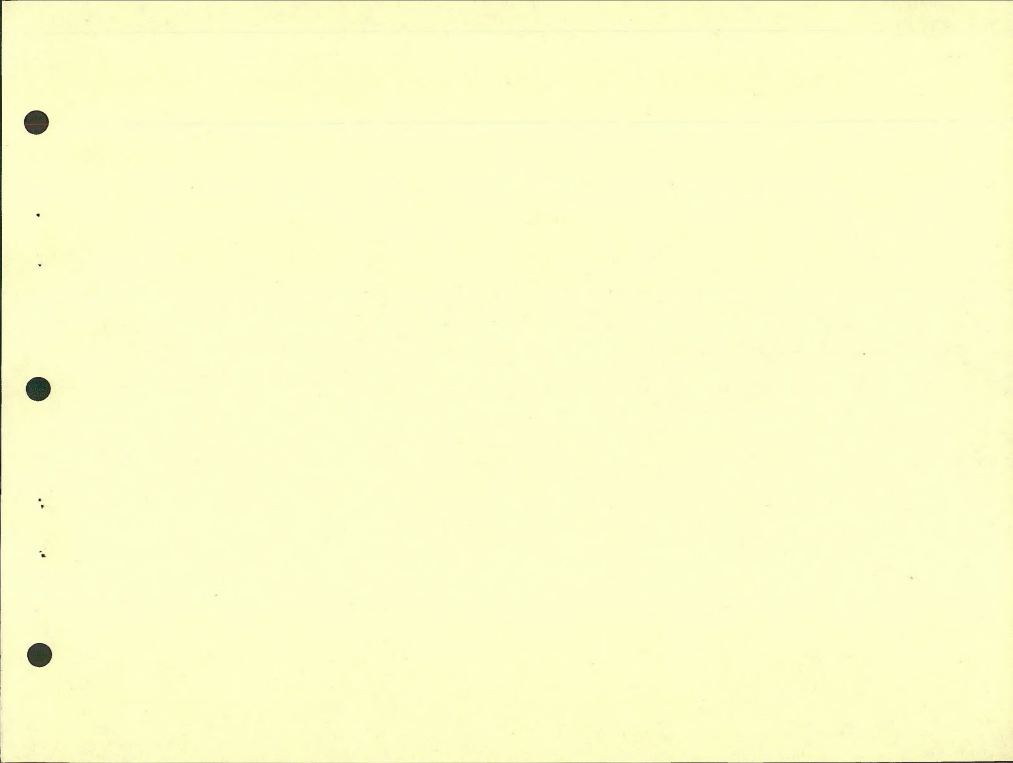
Field Examination and Classification - Land classification staffs are responsible for determining the proper use or tenure of lands. This process includes field examination, appraisal and coordination with other Bureau and other governmental offices. These actions may result from either applications filed by the public or Bureau Motion programs.

Another responsibility of the lands classification staffs is the consummation of land tenure adjustment work such as withdrawal review and identification and classification of small tract and public recreational areas.

The Bureau also has the responsibility for the administration of the Federal mining and leasing laws. Disposal of mineral lands (title transfers) under the applicable mining laws is a paramount responsibility of minerals classification. It is important that mineral lands are not inadvertently transferred to public ownership under other public land disposal acts. However, it also is our duty to resolve mineral conflicts with competing forms of land use, to reach tenure arrangements consistent with law and Departmental policy.

Finally, but not of lesser importance, is the continual classification and investigation of mineral lands in order that optimum multiple-use concepts may be adequately preserved.

Records Improvement - Through the records improvement sub-activity, the Bureau is revising the lands record system in use for over 100 years and bringing it up to date with a modern system that will add greatly to the efficiency of land offices and the convenience of the public. These records are invaluable and irreplaceable. The serious physical deterioration of many of the old records and the documentary inadequacies therein, have long been recognized as an obstacle to efficient administration of the public land laws, and of unsatisfactory service to the public. The system has been completed for the States of Utah, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona and for the active areas in the State of Alaska, while work is currently in progress for Montana. Most of this work has been done by contract with private concerns, but the records for Alaska and Montana have been or are being prepared by force account.



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

2. Management of Grazing Lands

Sub-activity	Amount available 1960	Fiscal Year 1961		Amount available	Estimate 1962	Increase(+) Decrease(-)
		Total appropriation	Pay cost supplemental			
(a) Administration of Grazing Lands	\$2,292,864	\$2,659,200	\$158,800	\$2,818,000	\$3,390,000	\$ + 572,000
(b) Fire Presuppression	251,309	253,100	4,900	258,000	659,000	+ 401,000
	<u>\$2,544,173</u>	<u>\$2,912,300</u>	<u>\$163,700</u>	<u>\$3,076,000</u>	<u>\$4,049,000</u>	<u>\$ + 973,000</u>

- (a) Administration of Grazing Lands - The estimate of \$3,390,000 is an increase of \$572,000 consisting of:

- (1) An increase of \$5,000 to bring increased pay costs to a full year basis.
- (2) An increase of \$567,000 to accelerate resource inventories and adjudication of grazing privileges, promote orderly management and development of grazing and related resources under a balanced multiple use management concept, and lead stability to livestock operations.

Need for Increase: The additional funds requested will provide for increased progress in resource inventories which are essential to the adjudication of conflicting interests in the use of grazing resources and will identify areas having potential for increased production and requiring rehabilitation.

As a result of the increase, it will be possible to accelerate the progress in range adjudication toward meeting the Bureau's goals of completing the entire range adjudication program in advance of the previous target date of 1968. This action is basic to accomplishing proper management of uses and in promoting rehabilitation of depleted areas. It will permit range inventories on 20 million acres of the remaining 73 million acres not yet inventoried. Problems involved in making adjustments in range use have emphasized the

urgent need for additional basic data, and in addition to range inventories, range studies will be expanded to ascertain responses of resources to management to demonstrate to users the benefits of proper management. Emphasis will be given to attaining proper management and protection to rehabilitated areas, including 173,000 acres reseeded under the 1961 emergency rehabilitation program for lands denuded during the extreme fire season.

Studies will also provide guidelines for effecting adjustments between conflicting uses. Increased supervision of resource uses will be possible and will provide for more accurate records of land use, reduce trespass and uncontrolled grazing, and permit the balanced multiple use management of public land resources.

A study of grazing uses of the Federal range will be conducted to provide a realistic basis on which to establish appropriate grazing fees.

Resource inventories will be coordinated with the national soil survey program of the Department of Agriculture, which to date has been limited primarily to private land areas. This will facilitate the identification of areas having potential for increased productivity and provide a basis for furthering the resource rehabilitation program.

Plan of Work: Emphasis will be given to the resource inventory and the adjudication of grazing privileges which are prerequisite to effective and proper resource management. Ten-year grazing permits will replace temporary licenses as formal adjudications are accomplished, and this will tend to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public lands. As a result of the adjudication, individual allotments will be provided as appropriate, and this will be an inducement to stockmen to cooperate in the development of range use facilities and the rehabilitation of depleted forage resources through seeding and to follow proper range management practices with regard to rate of stocking and season of use. Establishment of individual allotments will materially aid in the use supervision and elimination of grazing trespass.

Greater refinement of forage production and utilization studies, coupled with actual use records, range condition and trend studies, and actual demonstration pastures, will provide a sound base for range use adjustments and management as well as development programs. Again, these demonstrations will result in increased cooperation from range users, inducement for rehabilitation, and improved management.

Increased attention will be given to the identification of areas having recreational value and to the integration of such recreational uses with other uses under a balanced use management program. Cooperation with local, county, and State organizations in planning for the development and management of areas having significant value for recreational use will be accelerated. Coordination of uses of public lands with intermingled private lands to facilitate efficient and workable multiple use management will require increasing emphasis, particularly with respect to public access.

Studies will be continued in cooperation with Western State colleges and universities and the Agricultural Research Service and Forest Service Research to determine more effective techniques for range evaluation, management, and rehabilitation, and coordination of the various uses, particularly with respect to wildlife and domestic livestock. A comprehensive study of grazing uses of the Federal range and other grazing areas of a similar nature will be conducted and completed which will provide a realistic base for the determination of appropriate grazing fees.

- (b) Fire Presuppression - The estimate of \$659,000 is an increase of \$401,000 to permit substantial expansion in all phases of fire presuppression.

Need for Increase: Wild fires on public lands are a constant threat to the conservation of our natural resources. During calendar year 1959, 267,000 acres were burned requiring 1.6 million dollars for suppression. Calendar year 1960 was one of the most critical burning periods in the Bureau's history. Reports to date indicate that the Bureau suppressed over 900 fires at a cost in excess of 3.5 million dollars which burned more than 300,000 acres of Federal resources. The frequency of fires continues to increase with expanded use of public domain lands and increased flammable vegetation. Nearly 60 percent of all range fires are man-caused. The 900 fires that were suppressed during calendar year 1960 represent an increase of approximately 17% over calendar year 1959, and an increase of approximately 29% over the average of 730 fire suppressions for the previous five years.

In view of the growing fire danger to the public lands, presuppression activities need to be expanded to the level required to properly organize, train and equip an adequate fire control organization. Inadequacy of this phase of the program can create safety hazards, threaten human life and almost invariably result in increased costs of fire suppression as well as in the loss of surface resources.

The increase of \$401,000 is urgently required to provide for the improvement of the detection systems to all high fire risk and hazard areas, to provide adequate action directed toward fire prevention, including education, law enforcement and hazard reduction; to expand the radio communication systems to obtain complete coverage of all high risk and hazard areas and to provide for orderly replacement of equipment and facilities as they become worn out or obsolete. In addition, improved planning, training and organization are essential for efficient suppression action which should result in significant savings in fire suppression costs, plus reduction in acreage burned.

The severity and extensiveness of the recent fire season demonstrates the necessity of expanding manpower, organization and facilities available for expeditious handling of the fire control program.

Plan of Work: Hazard reduction will be strengthened by more than doubling the number of fire breaks in strategic locations to prevent the spread of fires. The fire danger rating and detection systems will be improved to provide earlier warning and detection for more aggressive action on fires occurring on or threatening public range lands. The effectiveness of fire retardant application by aircraft will be increased by modernization of the detection system and through additional facilities including the expansion of the radio communication systems to high fire risk and hazard areas.

The prevention program will be expanded to increase public awareness of the detrimental effects of fire on the natural resources and to solicit assistance in reducing the number of man-caused fires.

The increased funds will permit more intensive training of personnel in the factors of fire behavior, fire physics, fire meteorology and fire suppression tactics as measures of improving fire preparedness.

Action will be taken to improve the facilities in areas of high risk and hazard to provide the early action necessary to reduce the risk of large conflagrations. Some of the equipment used for firefighting is worn out or obsolete and the increase will provide an orderly replacement of such equipment. The complement of equipment and personnel in areas of high frequency of fires will be strengthened to provide for more prompt suppression. The increased manpower also will provide an opportunity to investigate instances where reimbursement may be due the Government from trespassers who have caused fires. Emphasis on enforcement of laws should result in the reduction of man-caused fires.

Status of Program

Administration of Grazing Lands:

This activity provides for the grazing administration and management on 176 million acres of public lands in thirteen western States (exclusive of Alaska) which are used by 10 million livestock owned and operated by nearly 29,000 stockmen. These ranges annually provide food and habitat for 1,500,000 big game animals and associated recreational uses for over 5,000,000 people in the form of hunting and access to fishing streams. The routine administrative functions including the issuance of grazing licenses and permits and collection of grazing fees must continue. Increasing demands for multiple uses of the public lands require an accelerated program in range use supervision to minimize trespass and promote orderly and effectively integrated uses of these public lands. The range management responsibility is centered at the field level in 59 district offices employing 194 range managers.

The range adjudication program within grazing districts is complete in Arizona and New Mexico. In the remaining eight western States the job is 30 percent complete on a number of operator basis. The 1961 increase of \$300,000 for range adjudication and range surveys will permit increased accomplishments of 61 percent in range surveys and 26 percent in range adjudication over the 1960 fiscal year level.

Comprehensive coverage of the Federal range by condition and trend studies was completed for the first time in 1959. These studies show that 17 percent of the total public range acreage is in good or excellent condition, 52 percent is in fair condition,

and 31 percent is in poor condition; also that 24 percent of the acreage is improving, 57 percent is static or indefinite and 19 percent is declining in range condition.

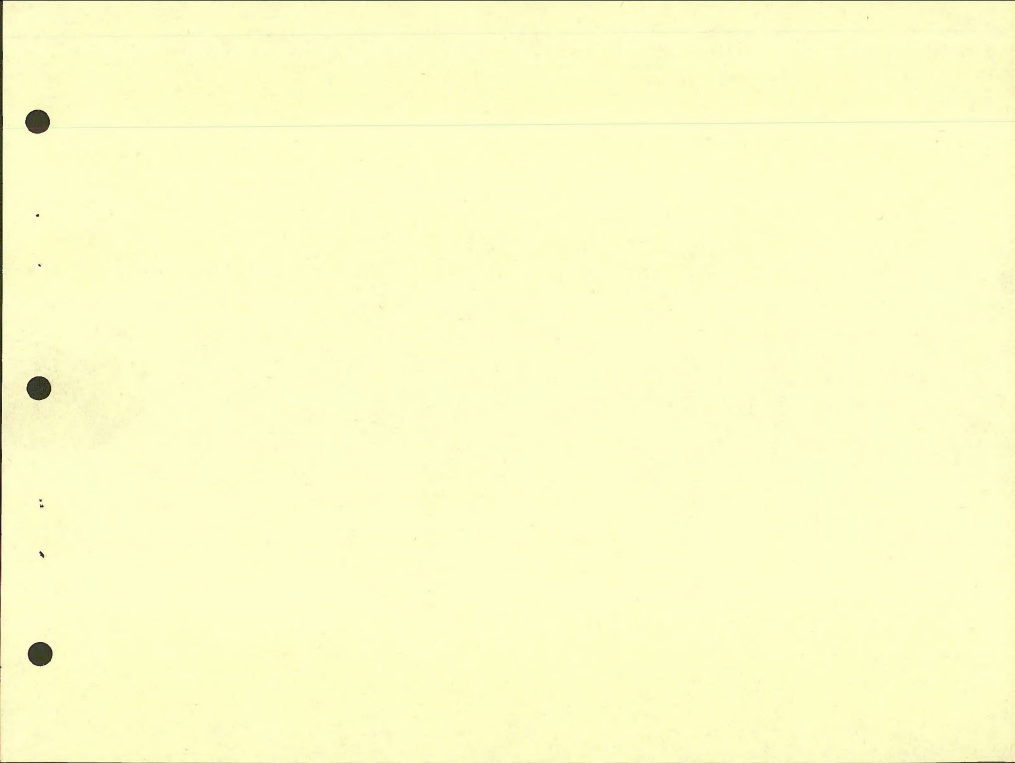
Fire Presuppression:

This activity also provides for preparedness in prevention, detection and suppression of fires on 173 million acres of public domain in the Western States. Fire danger and risk on these public land areas increases with the continuing increase of public use. Greater preparedness will lessen fire losses. Reliance has been placed on seasonal per diem guards to take initial action on fire suppression. The individuals serving as per diem guards are self-employed and have as first interest their vocations and are not always in a position to take immediate action. Expansion of the Bureau's fire control organization plus the efforts of the per diem guards will improve fire suppression efforts with consequent savings in resource losses.

Annual training is necessary to orient personnel with new organization and fire fighting techniques. More intensive training is planned to develop an organization consistent with the resource being protected. Emphasis will be placed upon interpretation of fire behavior factors as influenced by fuel and weather conditions.

A VHF radio communication system has been planned for all areas but installations are only about two-thirds complete. This system is necessary to provide direct communications between the detection system and the organization doing the suppression work as well as providing communications on the fire line. Fire danger rating stations have been installed in most critical areas, but more are necessary to provide the Bureau with sufficient data to anticipate severe fire situations and take immediate steps of preparedness to suppress all fires which may occur with efficient and aggressive action. Installation of the required number of stations is approximately one-half complete.

Many high fire hazard areas are remote and inaccessible and have inadequate detection facilities. Plans are to improve the detection system to cover all high risk and hazard areas, especially in the inaccessible and remote areas, to provide for early detection of all fires which occur thus insuring early suppression. Truck trails and fire breaks are likewise essential to effective fire control. Plans are to extend truck trails and fire breaks to all high fire risk and hazard areas with emphasis on the inaccessible and remote areas to curb fire spread and to provide rapid access for fire suppression action. Progress is being made in the attainment of improved detection facilities and extension of a truck trail and fire break network.



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

3. Forestry

Sub-activity	Fiscal Year 1961					
	Amount available 1960	Total appropriation	Pay cost supplemental	Amount available	Estimate 1962	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
(a) Oregon and California Grant Lands	\$2,936,909	\$3,046,900	\$134,100	\$3,181,000	\$3,565,000	+ \$384,000
(b) Public Domain	<u>2,574,113</u>	<u>2,785,600</u>	<u>68,400</u>	<u>2,854,000</u>	<u>3,673,000</u>	+ <u>819,000</u>
	<u>\$5,511,022</u>	<u>\$5,832,500</u>	<u>\$202,500</u>	<u>\$6,035,000</u>	<u>\$7,238,000</u>	+ <u>1,203,000</u>

- (a) Oregon and California Grant Lands - The estimate of \$3,565,000 is an increase of \$384,000 consisting of:
- (1) An increase of \$7,000 to bring increased pay costs to a full year basis.
 - (2) An increase of \$310,000 to expand activities in forest management, primarily in support of the sale of less accessible timber, reduce timber trespass cases and increase set-aside timber sale efforts in cooperation with the Small Business Administration.
 - (3) An increase of \$17,000 in the Government's contribution to the reforestation of O&C lands; and,
 - (4) An increase of \$50,000 for contractual fire protection service as a result of increased costs.

Need for Increase: Increasingly remote locations of timber, the cumulative effects of previous and current activities, expansion of forest management functions, and growing demands for services require a substantial increase in funds for fiscal year 1962. Among the specific activities which require additional funds or effort for fiscal year 1962 are those necessary to: (a) administer an additional 45,000 acres planted or seeded during fiscal years 1960-1961; (b) finance additional fire contract costs (\$50,000) resulting from rising costs of services and materials; (c) administer additional timber sales contracts, grant additional rights-of-way permits, and secure additional easements or rights-of-way for timber sales; (d) expand the sale of thinnings; (e) process up to 100 additional trespass cases; and (f) substantially expand the emphasis on advance planning for access roads, timber sales and related activities.

Plan of Work: Forestry activities conducted on the Oregon and California Grant Lands include the three major functions of forest management, forest development, and forest protection as described below:

- (1) Forest Management - The estimates include \$2,864,000 for this function which is an increase of \$317,000 (including \$7,000 related to pay costs) over the amount available for fiscal year 1961. Activities in this function include those directly related to production and sale of O&C timber on a sustained yield basis and compatible use of the O&C lands and their resources for maximum long-term local and national benefits. Forest products and many of the related resources which are harvested annually from the O&C lands are renewable resources. With appropriate protection and management successive crops can be harvested each year in perpetuity. Under such management this practice can be maintained on a substantial revenue producing basis for the foreseeable future.

Continuous forest management planning is conducted as an essential prerequisite of efficient forestry programs. The size and complexity of the total resource management program for the O&C lands requires comprehensive planning to coordinate the program and to integrate it with those of other public agencies and intermingled private land and timber owners. Such planning contributes materially to the stability of local industries and local economies while also serving as a sound basis for resource management by the Bureau.

A central feature in the forest management of the O&C lands is the establishment, by timber inventory, of the declared annual sustained yield allowable cut for these lands, which presently is 874.2 million board feet. A perpetual inventory is required to maintain accurate, reliable basic timber volume, growth, depletion and mortality data and to keep a realistic relationship between such data and relevant technological and economic changes. Other Federal, state, county and private timber landowners in the Pacific Northwest are making a joint effort to establish and maintain a long-term and uniform inventory technique throughout the area. As a major land agency in the area, the Bureau participates in this effort which has been initiated, and should be fully established in fiscal year 1962.

The O&C Act (50 Stat. 874) states in part. " ...not less than the annual sustained yield capacity when the same has been determined and declared, shall be sold annually"... It is anticipated that timber sale offerings in 1962 will approximate one billion board feet including approximately 120 million board feet of salvage and

thinnings not chargeable to the allowable cut. Offering of this volume of timber is considered to reflect a balanced forestry program which requires an adequate sales program integrated with related management functions, including access, trespass control, land pattern adjustment, and administrative and technical operations.

The average selling price per thousand board feet was \$34.19 in fiscal year 1960 as compared to \$32.63 in fiscal year 1959. The average selling price is indicative of the current strong demand for O&C timber which is expected to continue. Rapid cutting of privately owned timber in this area also is expected to continue.

The volume, sale price, and receipts for O&C and CBWR timber sold during fiscal year 1958-1960 and estimated receipts for fiscal year 1961 and 1962 are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Volume Sold (MBF)</u>	<u>Sale Price</u>	<u>2/Receipts</u>	
			<u>BLM</u>	<u>Forest Service</u>
1958	760,737	\$19,041,340	\$19,521,384	\$3,580,332 ^{1/}
1959	901,862	29,421,660	25,863,966	3,096,139
1960	1,005,897	34,387,039	29,521,537	4,306,625
1961 (est)	1,000,000	34,400,000	28,952,000	3,948,000
1962 (est)	1,000,000	34,500,000	33,500,000	4,300,000

^{1/} Includes \$800,000 transferred by the Forest Service from prior year collections.

^{2/} Includes receipts from sale of Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands timber.

The average cost and average effort required to offer a given unit of O&C timber for sale in fiscal year 1962 is expected to be somewhat greater than in fiscal years 1960 and 1961, for the following reasons: (1) previously appraised timber will not be available; (2) remaining uncut timber is more remotely located, generally less concentrated, and situated on more rugged terrain, (3) more intensive forestry practices will be followed, including more check cruising and closer supervision of sales areas; (4) the rapidly expanded sales program has resulted in a greater number of sales areas which require increased administrative supervision, especially of sales made in previous years; (5) "set-aside" sales practices pursuant to Public Law 85-536 will require additional effort; and (6) approximately 17 million board feet of thinnings will be offered in fiscal year 1962. Much of the volume in young stands is lost by natural mortality. With appropriate techniques, it will be possible to salvage most of such material and thereby ultimately provide a greater supply of urgently needed timber for local industries.

The checkerboard pattern of the O&C lands created many unavoidable access problems. The more than 2 million acres of O&C lands include over 7,000 separate tracts; they are intermingled with more than 10 million acres of lands in other ownership. To assure equal opportunity for competitive bidding for O&C timber, access to the timber is guaranteed prior to its offering. An estimated 274 right-of-way permits or easements involving 186 miles of route are needed by the Bureau for its 1961 sales program; 391 permits are needed for the 1962 sale program. Owners of lands intermingled with the O&C lands in turn require right-of-way permits to transport non-Federal timber across O&C lands or on O&C roads; an estimated 286 and 300 permits are needed by such parties in fiscal year 1961 and 1962 respectively. Additional efforts to secure satisfactory access to O&C timber will be needed in 1961-1962 due to the more remote locations of much of the timber being offered for sale.

The scattered nature of the O&C lands results in an ownership perimeter of approximately 13,220 miles. Much of this perimeter is not readily identifiable, and consequently, trespass is not uncommon. In many instances, trespass is unintentional. An estimated 500 cases involving 150 million board feet currently valued at \$3,500,000 are known or suspected. During fiscal year 1960, 115 trespass cases involving 3.4 million board feet and \$79,000 were closed. Planned expansion of this activity should permit the disposal of approximately 200 cases in 1962, including many of the more complex cases of long standing. Greater emphasis also will be given to prevention of further trespass and to detection of existing cases.

- (2) Forest Development - The estimates include \$100,000 for this function which is \$17,000 over the amount available for fiscal year 1961. This amount represents the Government's contribution to the reforestation of the O&C lands. Reforestation is being financed primarily with funds contributed by the O&C counties on a ratio of about \$7 by the counties to \$1 by the Government. The increase for 1962 reflects a parallel increase by the counties. Details of this program are discussed under the appropriation, Oregon and California Grant Lands.
- (3) Forest Protection - The estimates include \$601,000 for this function which is \$50,000 over the amount available for fiscal year 1961. The increase is due to rising contract and service costs.

The State of Oregon and the Forest Service have competent and well equipped fire control organizations in the O&C area. The Bureau of Land Management makes use of these facilities through contractual arrangements in lieu of duplicating similar organizations for its own use. These contracts are negotiated on a rate per acre based on the cost experiences of the contractors.

Additional elements of cost are the felling of snags, disposal of slash, development of fire trails and extra protection for areas of high fire hazard which are usually covered by other contracts.

Standing dead trees promote rapid spread of forest fires, and increase the problem of controlling going fires. Owners of adjacent or intermingled lands are felling snags, constructing fire truck trails, and clearing corridors across their own lands. It is mutually advantageous to the Bureau and intermingled landowners to coordinate their efforts in reducing these hazards.

Approximately 2,145,700 acres of O&C lands are protected under contracts with the State of Oregon and the Forest Service. The Bureau contributes to presuppression and control measures by removal of snags, slash disposal and development of fire trails. The program for fiscal year 1962 is as follows:

Contract protection	\$527,000
Snag felling, slash disposal and fire trails	52,000
Supervision and inspection	22,000
	<u>\$601,000</u>

- (b) Public Domain - The estimate of \$3,673,000 is an increase of \$819,000 consisting of:
- (1) An increase of \$50,000 to bring increased pay costs to a full year basis.
 - (2) An increase of \$436,000 to expand activities in forest management in support of a larger timber sales program;
 - (3) An increase of \$170,000 to provide for the reforestation of an additional 3,300 acres
 - (4) An increase of \$49,000 to cover a special assessment for contract costs and for studies of fire contract costs.
 - (5) An increase of \$114,000 to continue the expansion of the Alaskan fire protection system.

Need for Increase: A steadily growing demand for timber from public domain lands, increasingly remote locations of such timber involving complex access problems, an expanded timber sales program with modest expansion of certain related program

functions, and the cumulative effects of previous and current activities, require a substantial increase in funds for fiscal year 1962. Among the specific activities which require additional funds and effort in 1962 are those necessary to: (a) increase the volume of timber to be offered for sale to 233 million board feet as compared to the 188 MBF offered in 1961; (b) increase the reforestation program from 500 acres scheduled for 1961 to 3,800 acres in 1962; (c) administer additional timber sales contracts, grant additional rights-of-way permits, and secure additional easements or rights-of-way for timber sales; (d) substantially expand the emphasis on advance planning for access roads, timber sales and related activities and on the initial inventory of commercial forest lands; and (e) participate in the development of recreation facilities on forested public lands in several western States.

Plan of Work: Forestry activities conducted on the public domain include the three major functions of forest management, forest development, and forest protection, as described below:

- (1) Forest Management - The estimates include \$1,783,000 for this function which is an increase of \$474,000 (including \$38,000 related to pay costs) over the amount available for fiscal year 1961. Activities in this function include those directly related to production and sale of timber from the public domain forest lands on a sustained yield basis and compatible use of other resources for maximum long-term local and national benefits. Forest products and many of the related resources which are harvested annually from the public domain forest lands are renewable resources. With appropriate protection and management successive crops can be harvested each year in perpetuity. Under such management this program can be maintained on a revenue producing basis for the foreseeable future.

Diminishing supplies of available timber from non-Federal sources and expansion of timber processing facilities due to enlarged markets, as well as a steadily increasing demand for use of public domain forest lands for other purposes, now make it so essential to develop comprehensive plans for managing the timber and related resources. Planning effort will be expanded materially in fiscal year 1962.

Proper forest management depends upon an adequate knowledge of the forest resources involved. Inventory data for the public domain forest lands are based

upon empirical information or estimates. An extensive type of inventory program has been initiated to provide basic information essential to a sound public domain forestry program. This inventory program will be expanded in fiscal year 1962. The initial inventory is programmed for completion by 1965.

Demands for forest products from the public domain lands are increasing steadily in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, California, Montana, Colorado and other western States. This timber and the expanding timber industries in these States are becoming increasingly significant to the economy of many local communities. During fiscal year 1962, 233 million board feet with receipts estimated at \$3,760,000 can be offered for sale with the funds expected to be available for public domain forest management. The volume and receipts for public domain timber sold for fiscal years 1958-1960 and estimated volumes and receipts for fiscal years 1961 and 1962 are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Volume Sold (MBF)</u>	<u>Sales Price</u>	<u>Receipts</u>
1958	138,282	\$ 1,896,461	\$1,555,505
1959	184,170	2,977,699	2,790,755
1960	193,265	3,290,511	2,531,175
1961 (est)	188,000	3,300,000	3,000,000
1962 (est)	233,000	4,360,000	3,760,000

Except in Alaska, the 157.7 million acres of public domain forest lands are scattered and intermingled with privately-owned lands. To assure equal opportunity for competitive bidding for this timber, access is required prior to its offering. An estimated 475 easements or right-of-way permits must be secured for the 1962 timber sale schedule. The scattered nature of the public domain forest lands and the extensive ownership perimeter, much of which is not readily identified, have created conditions which make trespass prevention and control a particularly difficult problem. Inventory activities are revealing many heretofore unknown trespasses. More than 500 timber trespass cases are now pending; suspected but as yet unconfirmed trespasses are expected to increase this figure substantially. In fiscal year 1960, 127 timber trespass cases involving 10,771 M board feet valued at \$162,288.00 were closed. A program at almost twice this level is planned for fiscal year 1962.

- (2) Forest Development - The estimates include \$200,000 for this function which is an increase of \$170,000 over the amount available for fiscal year 1961.

This program, limited to the very productive timber lands in Oregon and northern California, was initiated in fiscal year 1958. Due to the large scale timber sales program in these areas, and the generally long delay in natural reforestation, the backlog of non-stocked lands is increasing rapidly. Encroaching brush and other vegetation on these lands will raise the reforestation costs substantially. Continued limited reforestation efforts could eventually reduce the annual sustained yield allowable cut and in turn the timber sales program.

Prompt reforestation of cutover or burned over Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands and public domain timber lands in western Oregon, northern California, Idaho, Montana, and Colorado is essential to sustained yield forest management of these lands and continuation of a high level of timber sales in these areas. An estimated 25 million board feet of potential timber growth valued at approximately \$750,000 per year is lost each year the 60,000 acres which need to be reforested are left unstocked. Additional "losses" accrue due to site preparation needs prior to reforesting when reforestation is delayed. Of the 18,000 acres cutover each year, an estimated 9,000 acres will probably require reforestation.

The estimated reforestation needs for the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands and public domain forest lands in western Oregon, northern California, Idaho, Montana and Colorado, and the program for fiscal year 1962 are summarized as follows:

Reforestation needed 7/1/60	60,000 acres
Added from 1960 cut	9,000 "
Less planting and seeding 1960	- 1,840 "
Added from 1961 cut	9,000 "
Less planting and seeding 1961	- 500 "
Added from 1962 cut	9,000 "
Less planting or seeding 1962	- 3,800 "
Remaining to be reforested at end of fiscal year 1962	80,860 "

Funds requested in fiscal year 1962 for forest development will provide for the following:

Surveys		\$ 15,000
Site improvement	600 acres	18,000
Planting and Seeding	3,800 acres	76,000
Seed and Seedling purchases		61,000
Inspection and planning of contracts (supervision)		<u>30,000</u>
		<u>\$200,000</u>

- (3) Forest Protection, Western States - The estimates include \$699,000 for this function which is an increase of \$49,000 over the amount available for fiscal year 1961. The increase is necessary for a special assessment of \$32,000 for contract costs in Montana due to high costs of fire suppression during the past summer and \$17,000 for studies of fire contract costs and snag felling. This function provides for fire protection on more than 3 million acres of public domain forest lands by means of contracts with public agencies having established fire control organizations and facilities. Some contracts are based on experience during only the past year, while others are based on an average of several prior years. In view of the unusually severe fire season just past, the negotiation of these contracts may involve amounts considerably in excess of those used in preparing this estimate. The program for fiscal year 1962, by state, acreage protected and estimated cost, follows:

<u>State</u>	<u>Acres 1962</u>	<u>Estimated Cost 1962</u>
California	1,747,500	\$429,000
Idaho	488,200	54,000
New Mexico	27,610	1,000
Minnesota	35,000	2,000
Montana	219,010	54,000
Oregon	621,400	93,000
Washington	236,000	37,000
Supervision		12,000
Contract Studies and Snag Felling		<u>17,000</u>
Totals	3,374,720	699,000

- (4) Forest Protection, Alaska - The estimates include \$991,000 for this function which is an increase of \$126,000 (including \$12,000 related to pay costs) over fiscal year 1961.

Alaska's development during the post-war years has been rapid. Its population has trebled. Its highway system has been extended several hundred miles, opening to settlement and travel heretofore remote country; its new, 10-year Federal Highway program will greatly increase this development. Tourist and recreation travel has increased considerably (30% in 1956-57 alone) and steady increase is expected. Industrial and mineral development is beginning. Military activity is found throughout Alaska. All of these developments in Alaska increase fire risks over a widening area of the forested land, because man-caused fires comprise 75% of fire occurrences in Alaska.

As Alaska develops, greater economic value accrues to her forests as sources of wood fiber for the expanding needs of the United States. Such use is expected within the next 10 to 50 years -- too soon to grow new forests; the present ones must be protected. Wildlife, migratory fowl and game ranges are becoming increasingly important as hunting and tourist pressures increase. Increased use and value of the natural resources dictate need for more intensive protection from fires.

Alaska has a 5 to 6 months fire season characterized by long daylight hours, low humidities and rainfall, high temperatures and 30 to 60 days of heavy lightning storms which sweep across all of central Alaska. Lightning fires are typically in areas remote from access, except by air, and when left unchecked have attained sizes of one to two million acres. Fires spread rapidly and the key to effective suppression and low losses is early detection and as immediate action as possible by fire-fighting crews. The Bureau's goal is to reduce the burn loss annually to a minimum. The program: (1) to maintain or improve current loss level from man-caused fires by maintaining relative balance between protection forces and the increasing risk resulting from development; and (2) to reduce losses from lightning fires through use of the most modern and rapid fire fighting techniques.

The additional funds are needed to expand the fire protection organization to what is currently considered a minimum operational level and to extend the effective area of intensive protection needed due to increasing tourists, settlement, exploration and development which have been accelerated due to statehood for Alaska.

Additional radio equipment needed to provide a modern communications network as well as other detection and suppression equipment will be acquired. One additional plane for detection patrol and the replacement of one plane is planned.

Status of Program

Rapidly dwindling supplies of available timber from other than Federal sources is focusing attention on the 157,700,000 acres of public domain forest lands in the western states and Alaska, and the more than 2 million acres of O&C lands in western Oregon, which are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. Much of this timber is suitable for present day lumbering operations. Many other extensive areas support timber suitable for fence posts, mine timbers, pulp, poles, and fuel wood, and at the same time serve as habitat for wild life, protect watersheds, and are potential recreational areas.

A growing number of timber operations and processing facilities, including the first pulp plant in the Rocky Mountain region, are being established in the vicinity of BLM forest lands. Demands for timber from these lands are increasing proportionately. BLM forest lands are managed for sustained yield forest production to provide a permanent source of timber supply, protect watersheds, regulate stream flow, promote the stability of local communities and the timber industry, and for recreational and other multiple resource purposes.

The Bureau's forestry program has a significant role in the economic well-being of local industries and communities; it has an important impact on the economy of the States and the Nation. Each million board feet of timber harvested from these lands provides approximately 12 man years of labor; each dollar's worth of timber sold from these lands has an end-product value of about \$20. During fiscal year 1962 it is expected that more than 1.2 billion board feet of timber will be harvested from BLM forest lands with receipts totaling \$37.3 million (not including \$4.3 million receipts from O&C lands administered from the Forest Service). The program for fiscal year 1962 is potentially capable of supplying the means for about 15,000 man years of employment with end products valued at an estimated \$750 million and sufficient timber to build 120,000 two-bedroom homes.

To assure sound management of BLM forest lands and to assure production of timber on a sustained yield basis, cutover or burned over forest lands must be reforested promptly. In addition, delay in establishing a new crop of commercial timber permits encroachment of brush or other vegetation which must be removed before a new stand can be established; removal of such vegetation more than doubles the cost of reforestation. Annual losses in growth exceed the cost of reforesting the cutover or burned over lands. An estimated 15,000 acres or about one-half of BLM forest lands cutover each year require reforestation.

Because of the intermingled land ownership pattern assured access must be provided to BLM timber being offered for sale to secure maximum competitive bidding.. Such access is provided through construction of new roads, including construction with funds contributed by the O&C counties, construction through timber sale contracts, or through use of funds appropriated for this purpose. Approximately 300 miles of new roads are constructed or acquired each year in this manner. Access is also provided through acquisition of easements or rights-of-way authorizing or granting the use of existing roads. Through the application of prescribed procedures such roads are being amortized through fees charged for transportation of forest products. The roads are repaired and maintained through contracts, by contributions, or by the users as appropriate. Procurement of such access is a difficult and time consuming problem. More than 1,000 access cases must be processed each year; it is expected that such needs will increase to an estimated 1,500 cases per year through the next two decades.

Because of the scattered nature of BLM forest lands and general lack of clearly delineated ownership boundaries timber trespass is not uncommon. At present there are at least 1,000 known or suspected trespass cases on BLM forest lands involving an estimated 200 million board feet of timber valued at approximately \$5 million. During fiscal year 1960, 285 timber trespass cases were closed; during the same period 317 known cases were recognized. Approximately 400 cases are programmed for processing during fiscal year 1962. As the initial inventory of the forest lands progresses it is expected that additional trespasses will be discovered. Where timely efforts to settle timber trespasses are made the damages recovered usually exceed the costs involved by many times; delays in pursuing the case usually materially increase the costs and greatly lessen the opportunity to recover full damages.

Rapidly expanding use of BLM lands for recreation and other purposes along with seasonal weather conditions are expected to multiply the hazards and risks of fire during the foreseeable future. While considerable progress has been made during the past few years in the use of modern fire detection and suppression techniques including greatly increased emphasis in airborne operations, still greater efforts must be made if the staggering losses and costs of the past year are to be reduced in the future. Particular emphasis must be made in the detection and communication facilities, acquisition of equipment and facilities, and training of personnel. A five-year program, now in its fourth year and developed to improve fire protection activities in Alaska, has been extremely effective; a similar program is being developed for other BLM lands in the western States.



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4. Cadastral Surveys

Sub-activity	Amount available 1960	Fiscal Year 1961		Amount available	Estimate 1962	Increase (/) Decrease (-)
		Total appropriation	Pay cost supplemental			
(a) Public Land States, except Alaska	\$1,690,998	\$1,688,100	\$ 63,900	\$1,752,000	\$2,114,000	/ \$362,000
(b) Alaska	<u>1,092,280</u>	<u>1,113,100</u>	<u>36,900</u>	<u>1,150,000</u>	<u>1,656,000</u>	<u>/ 506,000</u>
	<u>\$2,783,278</u>	<u>\$2,801,200</u>	<u>\$100,800</u>	<u>\$2,902,000</u>	<u>\$3,770,000</u>	<u>/ \$868,000</u>
(a) <u>Public Land States, except Alaska</u> - The estimate of \$2,114,000 is an increase of \$362,000 consisting of:						
(1) An increase of \$22,000 to bring increased pay costs to a full year basis; and						
(2) An increase of \$340,000 which will provide for the completion of some 342,000 additional acres of surveys, resurveys and special surveys.						

Need for Increase: An increase in survey effort is necessary in support of the major resource inventory and effective management program of the Bureau. Surveys that are essential to revenue-producing programs will be expedited. The 1962 program will emphasize surveys, resurveys, and special surveys needed for: (a) transfer of school sections to the States, principally in California; (b) management of timber lands and settlement of timber trespass cases, the identification of tracts for timber sales, timber salvage operations and reforestation; (c) development of mineral resources, particularly through oil and gas leasing; (d) administration and improvement of the western range; (e) transfer of lands under various public laws, especially the Small Tract Act; (f) reestablishment of selected corners marking the boundaries of the public lands; and (g) continued testing of new methods and equipment that may contribute to improved performance of the cadastral survey program.

A comparison of surveys accomplished and programmed follows:

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Acres	1,307,200	1,367,600	1,710,000

Plan of Work: While the survey program can be viewed in terms of acreage, the amount of effort required and costs involved varies quite substantially depending upon the purpose of the survey, the terrain, and other factors. For instance, in the same length of time a field party might be able to survey about three times the area of open range than might be expected in small tract surveys, or nearly twice the area of forest lands. A rough gauge of the difficulties involved can be obtained from the number of field party days programmed for the various surveys. A field party normally consists of a Chief of Party and five subordinate survey aids. A summary of the 1962 program follows:

1962 Cadastral Survey Program, Western States

<u>Purpose of Surveys</u>	<u>Approximate Area in Acres</u>	<u>Field Party Days</u>
1. Forest Management	600,000	2,670
2. Range, Minerals and Multiple Use Programs	790,000	1,660
3. Small Tracts and School Transfers	320,000	1,231
3. Miscellaneous Surveys and reestablishment	Not measur- able in acres	<u>410</u>
	<u>1,710,000</u>	<u>5,971</u>

The preponderance of the surveys will be accomplished by ordinary ground methods. The use of electronic distance-measuring devices or photogrammetric methods will be adopted where suitable. Transporting of crews by helicopter in rugged or desolate areas will be continued. The system of public land surveys will be extended to unsurveyed areas by means of protraction diagrams.

- (b) Alaska - The estimate of \$1,656,000 is an increase of \$506,000 consisting of:
- (1) An increase of \$16,000 to bring increased pay costs to a full year basis; and
 - (2) An increase of \$490,000 which will provide for the survey of some 572,500 additional acres of land selected under the Statehood Enabling Act and approximately 27,500 additional acres of land representing small tracts.

Need for Increase: The State of Alaska has selected about 6,400,000 acres of the total of 103,350,000 acres it may select by 1983. The Alaska Statehood Enabling Act provides that "where any lands desired by the State are unsurveyed at the time of their selection, the Secretary of the Interior shall survey the exterior boundaries of the area requested ***." The Act places a great responsibility on this Bureau to proceed with survey of selected lands as promptly as possible so that transfer of title may proceed to the State. By the close of fiscal year 1961, cadastral surveys will cover approximately 1,847,000 acres or 29% of current State selections. The total program for 1962 contemplates survey of 1,800,000 acres or about 28% of the total acreage selected to date. At the end of the 1962 program, 57% of the area of total current selections will be surveyed. The extent of further selections that may be made in the meantime is not known, but will reduce the ratio of the area surveyed. The cadastral survey program in Alaska also must adequately provide for the survey of small tracts. Approximately 27,500 acres of land for small tracts is to be surveyed in 1962. The rapidly expanding economy of Alaska requires prompt action on surveys for homesites, homesteads, mineral claims, and trade and manufacturing sites. Furthermore, small tract areas already covered by valid rights are frequently within the boundaries of selected lands. As these lands cannot be selected by the State they must be surveyed and eliminated from the selected lists. Thus, the survey of small tracts is important both to the claimants and to the State. In order to keep pace with the growing need and demand for surveys in Alaska, acceleration of the cadastral program is essential.

Plan of Work: A summary of the 1962 program follows:

1962 Cadastral Survey Program, Alaska

<u>Purpose of Surveys</u>	<u>Approximate Area in Acres</u>	<u>Field Party Days</u>
1. State Selections	1,800,000	4,643
2. Small Tracts	27,500	157
	<u>1,827,500</u>	<u>4,800</u>

Survey work in Alaska is characterized by the adoption of new concepts, methods and equipment especially in the State selection program where Congress has directed departure from the established method of surveying and disposing of the public land. The use of electronic measuring devices, photogrammetry and the adequate monumentation now employed are some of the ways the Bureau is providing survey of exterior boundaries of State selections on a rapid and economical basis. The development of protraction diagrams, which will be almost complete for the entire area of Alaska by the end of fiscal year 1962, is proving very helpful to immediate land identification needs. Similarly, prompt action on small tract surveys helps to meet the needs of the rapidly expanding economy of Alaska.

Status of the Program

The rectangular system of public land surveys was inaugurated by the Continental Congress in the Land Ordinance of May 20, 1785 and clarified and strengthened by modifications made from 1785 to 1832. Further refinements of practice and improvements by the application of modern methods have been made but the principle and purpose remain the same. Under basic law, it is the exclusive function of the Bureau of Land Management to complete the official survey and resurvey of the public domain as it exists today, regardless of administrative jurisdiction.

At its maximum extent the public domain consisted of approximately 1.8 billion acres or about 79% of the total land area of the continental United States. The rectangular system has now been extended over some 1.3 billion acres of this vast area.

Of the one-half billion acres of land remaining to be surveyed more than three fourths is in Alaska. The rest is to be found in 11 western States, much of it in areas which until recently were thought to be inaccessible.

About 55% of the area of the public land States, other than Alaska, is owned by the Federal Government. In much of this area the surveys were made nearly a century ago and were marked by wooden stakes or other nonpermanent materials which have since been obliterated by the elements or by man made developments. It is the Bureau's responsibility to redefine these boundaries in order that the lands may be properly identified for effective management purposes. There is an urgent need for the resurvey of some 53 million acres.

During the past fiscal year a total of 1,405,488 acres of surveys and resurveys were officially accepted. Approximately 69% of this area was represented by resurveys. In addition 1,739,263 acres of surveys were completed on the ground, which are not yet processed to the point of official acceptance. Numerous other surveys which were not measurable on an area basis were completed during the same period.

The accelerated program of school section surveys in Utah, which has been in progress for the past five years, will be substantially completed in fiscal year 1961.

About two years ago the Bureau initiated a project to extend the system of public land surveys over the unsurveyed areas of the public land States by means of protraction diagrams. This was designed as an interim measure to afford a basis for description of lands in most of the phases of administration of the public lands short of passage of title. This interim tool has been successfully employed and will continue to be available for use until the surveys can be executed and the corners established on the ground.

At the close of the past fiscal year protraction diagrams of all of the unsurveyed areas of Arizona had been completed; 80% of the unsurveyed areas of Alaska and about 25% of the State of Montana had also been covered by protraction diagram.

During the present fiscal year, substantial gains have been made in the accomplishment of protractions of the unsurveyed areas of the other public land States. By acceleration of the protraction program as presented for 1962, we will complete the diagrams of Alaska and will see the near completion of those in many of the other western States.

The need for continuing expansion of the survey program in Alaska has already been described. The intent of the Alaska Statehood Enabling Act is clear - it is our obligation to forcefully proceed with the survey of the public lands there so that transfer of title to the State may be completed promptly. Our proposal to complete 1,800,000 acres in fiscal year 1962 is recognition of this obligation.



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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

5. Soil and Moisture Conservation

Activity	Fiscal Year 1961					
	Amount available 1960	Total appropriation	Pay cost supplemental	Amount available	Estimate 1962	Increase (✓) Decrease (-)
Soil and Moisture Conservation	<u>\$3,721,477</u>	<u>\$5,202,500</u>	<u>\$15,500</u>	<u>\$5,218,000</u>	<u>\$5,307,000</u>	<u>\$ 89,000</u>

The estimate of \$5,307,000 is an increase of \$1,514,000 over the regular Soil and Moisture program for 1961 of \$3,793,000. The amount of \$1,425,000 in the 1961 Second Supplemental appropriation Act was made available specifically for the emergency rehabilitation of range and forest land burned over in the summer of 1960. No emergency program is contemplated in the increase for 1962. The increase of \$1,514,000 in the regular program is composed of the following:

- (1) An increase of \$89,000 to bring increased pay costs to a full year basis.
- (2) An increase of \$1,425,000 in order to benefit nearly 750,000 additional acres by project development work.

Need for Increase: As an expedient measure to protect and conserve the soil, water and forage resources on thousands of acres of poor to fair condition range land, adjustments are made in the number of livestock that are permitted to graze on such lands. Many thousands of acres of these lands have a high forage production potential. By controlling brush to rehabilitate native grasses and seeding to crested wheatgrass, complemented with fencing and water development, the carrying capacity of many thousands acres of these lands can be increased 3 to 10 times. Funds are needed to carry out the Bureau's revegetation programs and to restore as quickly as possible former levels of livestock use in these areas.

Erosion of poor to fair condition range is accelerating. Too much of the water which should be going into the soil for forage production is entering gullies and carrying silt loads that pollute streams and add to deposition problems in reservoirs and on high value property. Funds are needed to construct erosion control and water management structures to prevent this waste of both water and land resources.

Plan of Work: The program for 1962 will provide for soil and moisture conservation work on approximately 2,345,000 acres of public lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau. The estimated area requiring S&M treatment, the areas benefited by the 1961 and 1962 programs and estimated obligations for the 1962 program are set forth by state in the following table:

Soil and Moisture Conservation Program by States
(in thousands of acres and dollars)

<u>State</u>	<u>Estimated Area of Public Lands Requiring Treatment (Acres)</u>	<u>Estimated Area Benefited by 1961 Program</u>			<u>Estimated Area Benefited by 1962 Program (Acres)</u>	<u>Estimated Obligations 1962 Program (Dollars)</u>
		<u>Regular (Acres)</u>	<u>Emergency (Acres)</u>	<u>Total (Acres)</u>		
Arizona	11,987	194	40	234	289	\$470
California	11,917	175	14	189	259	235
Colorado	7,275	165	6	171	249	553
Idaho	10,082	122	266	388	193	482
Montana	7,308	130	25	155	201	538
Nevada	40,768	198	10	208	250	573
New Mexico	8,888	168	-	168	221	747
Oregon	12,094	138	213	351	200	528
Utah	20,667	132	7	139	191	532
Wyoming	14,853	175	12	187	292	535
Total	145,839	1,597	593	2,190	2,345	\$5,193
Program Direction						<u>114</u>
Total Program						<u>\$5,307</u>

Similar information by major river basin follows:

Soil and Moisture Conservation Program By River Basins For Fiscal Year 1962
(in thousands of acres and dollars)

<u>River Basin</u>	<u>Estimated Area of Public Lands Requiring Treatment (Acres)</u>	<u>Estimated Area Benefited by 1962 Program (Acres)</u>	<u>Estimated Obligations 1962 (Dollars)</u>
Colorado	44,791	700	\$1,580
Great Basin	56,447	500	1,150
Columbia	18,098	400	880
Missouri	16,514	390	880
Rio Grande & Gulf	7,023	252	560
Central Valley	1,169	63	50
Central South Pacific	932	28	62
Arkansas-White-Red	628	-	-
North Pacific	237	12	31
Total	145,839	2,345	\$5,193
Program Direction			114
Total Estimate, 1962			<u>\$5,307</u>

The preceding tables show the areas that will be benefited by the 1962 program. Benefit is derived from the application of one or more conservation practices to an area. For instance, the 1962 program provides for the seeding and brush control of 268,000 acres of range land. It is estimated that the application of these conservation practices will provide sufficient additional forage over the present productivity of these lands to carry an additional 6,100 cattle for an eight month grazing season. The soil and moisture conservation programs for 1961 and 1962 by major conservation practice, together with an inventory of total needs for such work, follows:

Soil and Moisture Conservation Program by Major Conservation Practice

<u>Conservation Practice</u>	<u>Inventory of Total Needs of Public Lands</u>	<u>1961 Regular</u>	<u>1961 Emergency</u>	<u>1962 Program</u>
Range Seeding (Acres)	12,325,000	90,000	173,428	145,000
Brush Control (Acres)	32,283,000	60,000	355	123,000
Erosion Control Structures (No.)	460,970	420	351	1,220
Water Developments (No.)	57,700	415	-	565
Fencing (Miles)	115,500	475	301	715
Tree Planting (Acres)	-	-	5,406	-

In addition to the five major practices listed in the preceding table, the conservation work plans for 1962 include contour furrowing, pitting, water spreading, and other conservation and improvement practices designed to conserve and develop the soil, water, and vegetation resources of the public lands.

The conservation practices emphasized vary in the different States according to the conservation and development possibilities and needs of the public lands within each State. Priority of treatment is given to those watersheds critically eroding, and to the rehabilitation of depleted lands where livestock management has been adjusted as necessary to meet the present low forage production of the depleted range and to facilitate rehabilitation. The productive potential of such depleted lands is often such that previous reductions in livestock use can be restored if the land is put to its economic production potential and used in accordance with sound range management practices.

Cooperation with Federal and State research agencies will be continued to evaluate conservation practices undertaken by the Bureau and to develop more effective and economic means of rehabilitating and developing the public lands.

Status of Program

The purpose of the Soil and Moisture Conservation Program is to bring excess runoff and accelerated erosion under control, and to improve the vegetation protective cover and increase forage production by the rehabilitation of native grasses and shrubs and by seeding poor condition, high potential range sites to grass.

The table "Soil and Moisture Conservation Program by Major Conservation Practice" provides an estimate of the size of the job to be done and current progress toward its accomplishment.

The Soil and Moisture Conservation Program is planned and conducted on a community watershed basis. Community watersheds are subdivisions of a tributary or small drainages within major river basins. Each such area constitutes a unit containing common problems in resource condition and use. The community watershed plans provide for structural and land treatment work necessary to re-establish desirable vegetative cover, stabilize the soil, and conserve and develop water. Priorities are assigned to the watersheds in accordance with the extent of resource depletion, severity of soil erosion, and the ability of the land to recover.

The Soil and Moisture Program is primarily a cooperative endeavor with resource users and other agencies interested in the conservation and development of public lands. Livestock operators using the public range contribute substantially to development projects. For fiscal year 1960, their contribution in the form of cash, labor, materials, and equipment operation exceeded \$308,000. Conservation work cannot be fully effective if misuse of the vegetative resources is not corrected. Therefore, the program is closely coordinated with land use program activities and with State Soil Conservation District programs.

Under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, the Bureau undertakes cooperative operations with the Department of Agriculture, State organizations, and private land owners in the conservation treatment of critical watersheds of mutual concern.



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

6. Fire Suppression

Activity	Fiscal Year 1961					
	Amount available 1960	Total appropriation	Pay cost supplemental	Amount available	Estimate 1962	Increase (f) Decrease (-)
Fire Suppression	<u>\$2,950,617</u>	<u>\$400,000</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>\$400,000</u>	<u>\$400,000</u>	-

This estimate is for the same amount as 1961. This is a continuation of the practice of requesting a token appropriation to be followed with a supplemental request to cover the actual cost of fire suppression.

Plan of Work: Under this activity the Bureau will continue to suppress fires on or threatening lands under its jurisdiction except those protected under contract with States or other Federal agencies (see items "Forest Protection, Oregon and California Grant Lands" and "Forest Protection, Western States" under the activity "Forestry").

The Bureau cooperates with States and other Federal agencies in its efforts to reduce heavy losses from fires. Use is made of all modern firefighting techniques. The fire danger rating system, begun in 1958, has proved a valuable facility by use of which crews can be alerted. It is an aid to quick getaway and early action. The use of chemical fire retardants dropped from airplanes has proved very effective in gaining control over going fires. The use of aircraft for spotting fires, and helicopters for transporting men to the fire line is another example of means used to conserve resources by reducing the number of acres burned. The use of smokejumpers in Alaska is another advance in the Bureau's determination to hold fire losses to a minimum. Regular salaries of permanent employees used on an emergency basis in fire suppression are not included in this estimate.

Status of Program

As shown above, the fiscal year 1960 costs exceeded \$2.9 million and it is anticipated that fire suppression costs for 1961 will be approximately \$4.1 million. Climatic trends during the past few years indicate that heavy losses from range and forest fires could continue in the future.



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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

7. Maintenance of Physical Facilities

Activity	Amount available 1960	Fiscal Year 1961				Estimate 1962	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
		Total appropriation	Pay cost Supplemental	Amount available			
Maintenance of Physical Facilities	<u>\$49,277</u>	<u>\$50,000</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>\$50,000</u>	<u>\$178,000</u>	<u>\$ 128,000</u>	

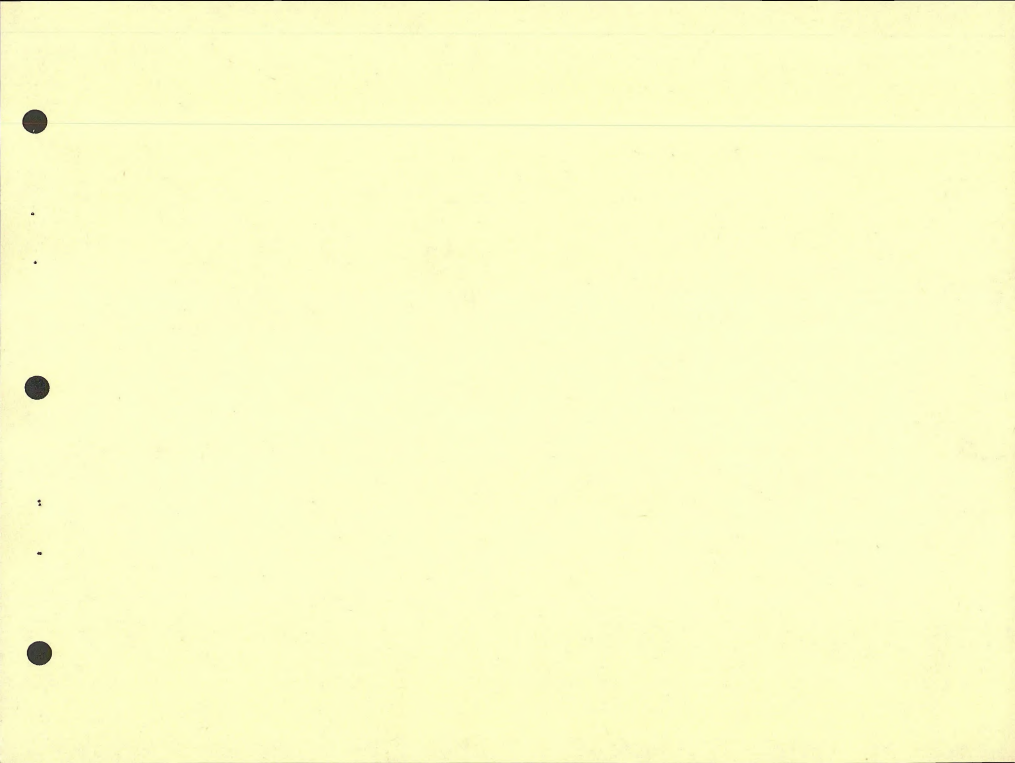
The estimate of \$178,000 is an increase of \$128,000 which will permit adequate maintenance of buildings and shelters.

Need for Increase: In recent years the cost of services and supplies used in building maintenance have increased without parallel increases in this activity. Some maintenance requirements have been deferred and are now urgent. Due to severe climatic conditions in Alaska, permanent fire control facilities constructed during recent years require a higher degree of annual maintenance than in other areas of the United States. The increase will be used especially in instances where major maintenance or rehabilitation is involved. It will prevent further deterioration of these facilities and permit their full use in the expanded activities of the Bureau.

Plan of Work: The maintenance program normally is composed of minor repair work and painting. However, it also includes major rehabilitation of selected structures in fiscal year 1962.

Status of Program

The Bureau of Land Management has about 330 structures throughout the western United States and Alaska which are required for storage of supplies and protection of equipment used in its varied field programs, and housing for employees at isolated field stations in Alaska. Such supplies as seed for use in soil conservation activities and for reforestation and materials for fencing, water development and other range improvements are purchased and stored for issuance to projects as required. Equipment for soil and moisture and range improvement work such as; brush land plows, range land drills, oil sprayers and trucks and tankers for fire suppression must be protected from weather and theft. These facilities are generally of light construction which require considerable annual maintenance to keep them in serviceable condition. Many were acquired during the CCC program.



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

8. Maintenance of Access Roads

Activity	Amount available 1960	Fiscal Year 1961			Estimate 1962	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
		Total appropriation	Pay cost supplemental	Amount available		
Maintenance of Access Roads	<u>\$-0-</u>	<u>\$-0-</u>	<u>\$-0-</u>	<u>\$-0-</u>	<u>\$25,000</u>	<u>\$ /25,000</u>

This estimate of \$25,000 reactivates the activity for maintenance of access roads formerly applied only to the O&C road system. Recently completed roads in forest and range districts must be maintained to provide ready access for administrative purposes as well as use by the public but this work will be done generally by licensees or permittees.



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

9. Weed Control

Activity	Amount available 1960	Fiscal Year 1961		Amount available	Estimate 1962	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
		Total appropriation	Pay cost supplemental			
Weed Control	<u>\$833,435</u>	<u>\$791,200</u>	<u>\$8,800</u>	<u>\$800,000</u>	<u>\$918,000</u>	<u>+ \$118,000</u>

The estimate of \$918,000 is an increase of \$118,000 consisting of:

- (1) An increase of \$9,000 to bring increased pay costs to a full year basis
- (2) An increase of \$109,000 for range seeding of an additional 6,500 acres and chemical weed control of an additional 10,000 acres in an intensified control program directed especially at areas of halogeton and Medusa rye infestation.

Need for Increase: Despite efforts to date in halogeton control, the total acreage of noxious halogeton infestation has not been reduced appreciably. New areas of infestation are continually being identified through range surveys and inspections. Similarly Medusa rye is spreading and threatens additional acreages in Idaho, Oregon and California. Discovery of new areas of infestation by these noxious and poisonous weeds emphasizes the need to intensify efforts to control them.

Program accomplishments in fiscal year 1960 and program goals for fiscal year 1961 and 1962 are listed below:

		<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Range Seeding	Acres	40,280	51,809	57,310
Brush Control	Acres	9,730	27,550	15,530
Fencing	Miles	157	134	204
Chemical Weed Control	Acres	9,487	10,328	20,631

Plan of Work: Emphasis will continue to be placed principally on the control and eradication of halogeton, Medusa rye, and host plants of the beet leafhopper which is the carrier of the curly top virus, a serious menace to the bean industry. Small amounts will be allocated for the control of other noxious and poisonous range weeds and in cooperating on coordinated programs to control agricultural weeds on Bureau lands where they are sources of reinfestation to adjacent crop lands.

Seeding of the infested halogeton areas to crested wheatgrass has proved very successful and will continue to be the principal method of treatment. Complementary practices such as protective fencing, pitting and furrowing, etc. will continue at an accelerated rate. Control of the beet leafhopper in the Snake River Valley of Idaho will continue at the 1961 fiscal year level of operations.

Due to the temporary nature of chemical control treatment, emphasis will be directed to natural and artificial revegetation practices which promise a long-term containment of undesirable plant species. Chemical control will be limited to spot treatment on the perimeters of large infestations and temporary control in areas where native vegetation will respond and compete with the weeds and give lasting effects.

In cooperation with Agricultural Research Service, State Experiment Stations, and others, increased efforts will be made in the search for improved methods of control and in attaining the cooperation of range users for better management practices in connection with Medusa rye infested areas.

The range users contribute towards the total control program to the extent of about 10% of the total expenditures.

Status of Program

The Weed Control Program is authorized by the Taylor Grazing Act and the Halogeton Glomeratus Control Act. In carrying out the responsibilities of the Bureau this program has four primary objectives:

To arrest the invasion of new weed species to public domain lands which are poisonous or mechanically injurious to domestic livestock or which threaten the agricultural economy of an area.

To complement the grazing administration and fire prevention programs through development of additional available forage more resistant to fire and which is successfully competitive to invasion by undesirable weed species.

Implement a combination of conservation practices to improve range management while reducing livestock losses and danger of new infestations.

Continue the cooperative study and research being carried on with several Universities and Agricultural Experiment Stations, which has contributed greatly to increased knowledge of weed species and improved control measures.

Approximately 8,400,000 acres of public domain lands in eight western States are infested with halogeton. The heaviest infestations are in a tri-State area of northwestern Utah, northeastern Nevada, and southcentral Idaho. The major part of the program is conducted in these States. Infestations total about 50 thousand acres in Wyoming, while infested areas in California, Colorado, Montana, and Oregon are relatively smaller.

The control program has been successful to the extent that the vegetal cover of native and introduced grasses has been improved by management and seeding to the point that halogeton plants have been crowded out or prevented from encroaching. However, the total acreage of halogeton infestation has not been reduced appreciably. New areas of infestation are continually being identified through range surveys and inspections. Livestock losses from halogeton are still serious in many locations, and the control program is aimed at minimizing these losses through the restoration of depleted ranges.

The bean industry which contributes substantially to the agricultural economy of south central Idaho has suffered extensive losses in recent years due to the curly top virus, carried by the beet leafhopper. Losses in excess of \$2 million annually have been reported. The beet leafhopper spends part of its life cycle on annual plants found on desert and uncultivated areas which have been burned, overgrazed or otherwise disturbed. The objective of the beet leafhopper program is to replace the host plants of this insect with perennial grasses.

The control program was launched in fiscal year 1959 and results to date have been highly satisfactory. Much remains to be done, however, to restore depleted federal lands in the beet leafhopper source area. The following tabulation serves to show the accomplishments to date, and in a general way the probable scope of the work yet to be accomplished.

	<u>Accomplishments 1959 & 1960</u>	<u>Estimated 1961</u>	<u>Proposed Program 1962 to 1968</u>
Brush control (Acres)	4,500	37,000	14,800
Fencing (Miles)	124	17	324
Seeding (Acres)	85,380	21,611	279,274
Cattleguards (Number)	20	3	70
Truck trails (Number)	10	-	-

Medusa rye has now spread over 742,000 acres in Idaho and Oregon and threatens an additional 6,000,000 acres of annual cheatgrass ranges in Idaho, Oregon and California. This plant is unpalatable and mechanically injurious to livestock. Being very high in silicon content, the plant produces an excess accumulation of litter which prevents germination and growth of competing forage plants and becomes a serious fire hazard.

Four mountain ranges in Central Nevada contain larkspur infestations totaling 20,000 acres. Due to serious livestock losses, these ranges are not being grazed at the present time. Because of steep terrain and high labor costs, control of this plant will be very limited.

The following table compares program accomplishments through fiscal year 1960 with the inventory of long-term requirements for all phases of the weed control program.

<u>Practice</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Accomplished thru Fiscal Year 1960</u>	<u>Inventory of needs</u>
Range Seeding	Acre	561,738	2,468,613
Brush Control	Acre	75,422	1,519,520
Checks	Number	100	68,848
Fencing	Mile	1,847	13,817
Stockwater Developments	Number	17	3,700
Pitting and Furrowing	Acre	6,523	634,214
Deep Tillage	Acre	1,711	28,500
Waterspreading	Acre	6,946	25,700



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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

10. General Administration

Activity	Amount available 1960	Fiscal Year 1961		Amount available	Estimate 1962	Increase (✓) Decrease (-)
		Total appropriation	Pay cost supplemental			
General Administration	<u>\$1,512,359</u>	<u>\$1,542,200</u>	<u>\$108,800</u>	<u>\$1,651,000</u>	<u>\$1,877,000</u>	<u>✓ \$226,000</u>

The estimate of \$1,877,000 is an increase of \$226,000 consisting of:

- (1) An increase of \$5,000 to bring increased pay costs to a full year basis;
- (2) An increase of \$121,000 to provide adequate staffing for personnel administration, administrative services and budget, accounting and auditing functions; and,
- (3) An increase of \$100,000 for the purchase of accounting machines to replace our present equipment.

Need for Increase: Appropriations to the Bureau of Land Management for general administration have not kept pace with the expanding Management of Lands and Resources programs over the years. During the past 10 years, 1951 through 1960, the Bureau's operating appropriation has increased in size about 4 times while the general administration activity has increased about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times. In 1951 general administration amounted to 14.2 percent of the total operating appropriation and by 1960 the ratio was down to 5.5 percent.

The expansion of operating programs has increased the volume of personnel actions, purchase orders for equipment and supplies, maintenance of records of accountability for Bureau property and have added to the burden of accounting processes required to provide the records and reports necessary for management. We have been advised of instances in several of our offices of voluntary uncompensated overtime work being performed by our people in order to keep abreast with the workload. In order to provide adequate service in the housekeeping functions of personnel administration, administrative services, and budget and finance, increased staffing is essential. Expansion of the internal audit staff also is necessary to permit adequate coverage which now is not possible.

The Bureau's accounting equipment has been in use for many years and the stage has been reached where the machines require constant maintenance. Breakdowns have been frequent and costly in terms of disruption of current work volume resulting in reporting delays. Also, the machines now are obsolete and do not have the capacity or facilities to provide the information required for management.

Plan of Work: With increased staffing provided for in the estimates, accounting staffs in the Washington and the Area offices will be able to handle accounting workload, provide management with improved financial controls and reports, and follow-up promptly on findings and recommendations of audit reports by the General Accounting Office and the Bureau's internal audit staff. In this regard, the internal audit staff will be strengthened providing for wider and more comprehensive coverage. Adequate service will be furnished by personnel management and property management staffs so that these functions can keep pace with expansion of technical programs. New accounting machines are needed which have facilities to enable us to mechanize payroll and billing processes and to move into a cost accounting system. With the new equipment and additional personnel, we anticipate that by the end of fiscal year 1962 we will be ready to convert to a cost accounting system throughout the Bureau.

Common services provided to the other Bureau appropriations by the General Administration activity will continue to be charged to the benefiting appropriations at the rate of 5 percent.

Status of Program

The General Administration activity includes executive direction and management functions of the Bureau. The objective of this activity is to facilitate the work of the offices and field teams in their performance of the various programs of the Bureau. Organizationally, this activity includes the offices of the Director and the Area Administrators and staffs for personnel administration, budget and finance, management improvement, information, and administrative services. The better staffing of this activity and the new accounting equipment will make it possible to provide more adequate administrative support for the programs of the Bureau. These measures also will serve as major steps towards the conversion to a cost accounting system for the Bureau by the end of fiscal year 1962. By the end of fiscal year 1963, after a year's experience in operating under the cost system, we would be in a position to present a supportable cost-based budget for fiscal year 1965.

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Department of the Interior

Appropriation Title: Management of Lands and ResourcesBureau of Land Management

	Actual 1960	Estimate 1961	Estimate 1962	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
<u>Program and Financing:</u>				
Total obligations	\$27,045,381	\$28,371,000	\$33,000,000	\$ +4,629,000
Comparative transfer to other accounts.	747,426	-	-	-
Transferred to "Construction Bureau of Land Management"	35,000	-	-	-
Unobligated balance lapsing	24,193	-	-	-
Appropriation	27,852,000	27,375,000	33,000,000	+5,625,000
Proposed supplemental due to pay increases	-	996,000	-	-996,000
<u>Obligations by Objects</u>				
11 Personnel compensation	16,601,064	17,938,000	19,905,000	+1,967,000
12 Personnel benefits	1,068,532	1,170,000	1,289,000	+ 119,000
21 Travel and transportation of persons	1,580,654	1,591,000	1,817,000	+ 226,000
22 Transportation of things	501,508	385,000	499,000	+ 114,000
23 Rent, communications, and utilities	618,506	585,000	700,000	+ 115,000
24 Printing and reproduction	175,894	212,000	241,000	+ 29,000
25 Other services	3,653,307	3,700,000	5,163,000	+1,463,000
26 Supplies and materials	2,052,214	2,120,000	2,503,000	+ 383,000
31 Equipment	784,744	682,000	895,000	+ 213,000
32 Lands and structures	21,525	-	-	-
Subtotal	27,057,948	28,383,000	33,012,000	+4,629,000
Deduct quarters & subsistence charges	12,567	12,000	12,000	-
Total obligations	27,045,381	28,371,000	33,000,000	+4,629,000

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

CONSTRUCTION

For construction of access roads, acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads (other than on [or adjacent to] the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands), and acquisition and construction of [buildings and] *buildings*, appurtenant facilities, [\$350,000] *and other improvements*, \$1,050,000 to remain available until expended. (16 U.S.C. 594; 43 U.S.C. 2; 69 Stat. 374; 70 Stat. 130.)

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Construction

ESTIMATES		APPROPRIATIONS	
1952-----	\$1,000,000	1952-----	\$700,000
1953-----	2,750,000	1953-----	2,750,000
1954-----	2,100,000	1954-----	2,000,000
1955-----	3,000,000	1955-----	2,500,000
1956-----	4,500,000	1956-----	4,300,000
1957-----	4,500,000	1957-----	4,600,000
1958-----	6,500,000	1958-----	5,480,000
1959-----	4,435,000	1959-----	4,685,000
1959 Supp-----	1,000,000	1959 Supp-----	1,000,000
1960-----	5,200,000	1960-----	¹ 200,000
1961-----	² 350,000	1961-----	350,000
1962-----	1,050,000		

¹ In addition, indefinite appropriation of receipts of \$7,550,000.

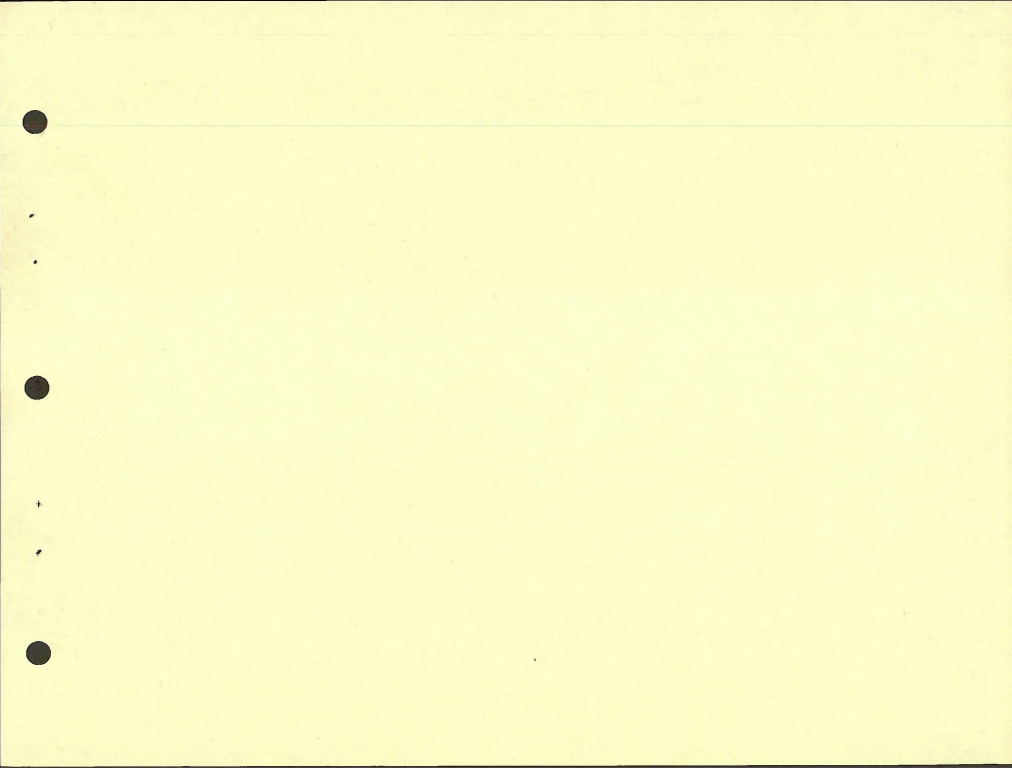
² Excludes \$7,078,000 for activities transferred in the estimates to "Oregon and California grant lands."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

Construction

Appropriation 1961	\$350,000	
Unobligated balance from prior years	<u>314,165</u>	
Total available for obligation		664,165
<u>Decreases:</u>		
Access roads	\$476,919	
Buildings	<u>186,104</u>	<u>663,023</u>
Subtotal, unobligated balance carried forward		1,142
<u>Increases:</u>		
Access roads	575,000	
Buildings	275,000	
Recreation facilities	<u>200,000</u>	<u>1,050,000</u>
Total available for obligation		1,051,142
Less: Unobligated balance from prior years		<u>1,142</u>
Budget estimate, 1962		<u>\$1,050,000</u>



Construction
Analysis by Activities

	Amount available 1961	Fiscal Year 1962			Total available 1962 compared to total available 1961	Page ref.
		Unobligated balance from prior years	Budget estimate	Estimated total available		
1. Access roads	\$476,919	--	\$575,000	\$575,000	\$ / 98,081	56
2. Buildings	186,104	--	275,000	275,000	/ 88,896	58
3. Recreational facilities ..	--	--	200,000	200,000	/ 200,000	58a
	663,023	--	1,050,000	1,050,000	/ 386,977	

1. Access roads - \$575,000

This estimate of \$575,000 for access roads on public domain lands will provide access - (1) to stands of mature and overmature timber on public domain lands making additional supplies of marketable timber available to small businesses and (2) for management and recreation purposes. The amount available in 1961 included a carry-over of \$226,919 from the prior year plus an appropriation of \$250,000.

Satisfactory access is the key to sound timber sales and related forest management activities for the public domain timber lands. Lack of suitable access is particularly acute in Oregon, California, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico. In most areas minimum standard roads will be provided with additional improvement made as a condition of the timber sale contracts. The program detailed below will provide for easements, acquisition of existing roads and construction to give access to public domain timber not now accessible. Without assured access, competitive interest in the timber will be severely restricted and a substantial amount of the timber which might otherwise be offered for sale cannot be marketed. The roads also provide for protection and management of the lands, recreation, and other purposes.

Demands for outdoor recreation on lands administered by BLM are expanding very rapidly with increasing pressure from outside sources for making extensive areas of such lands accessible for public use and enjoyment. Immediate needs include construction of roads, purchase of existing roads, and acquisition of easements to provide approximately 250 miles of additional access roads in California, Oregon, Wyoming, Arizona, and Colorado. The amount requested is

necessary to provide improved public access to extensive areas of public domain lands suitable for recreation and other purposes which will not otherwise be accessible in fiscal year 1962.

Details of the 1962 access roads program are set forth in the following table:

Construction:

Wyoming

Green Mountain, grading, 8 miles	\$ 9,000
Shirley Mountain, grading, 4.5 miles	20,000
Rattlesnake Mountain, clearing, 8 miles	20,000

Colorado

Trident Mesa, grading, 3 miles	7,000
Cebolla Mountain, grading, 5 miles	12,000
Sheephorn Mountain, grading, 11 miles	9,000

Oregon

Kilches River, construction, 2 miles	65,000
Skull Creek, construction, 4 miles	10,000
Steens Mountain, grading, 33 miles	116,000
Stinking Water Mountain, grading, 26 miles	77,000

California

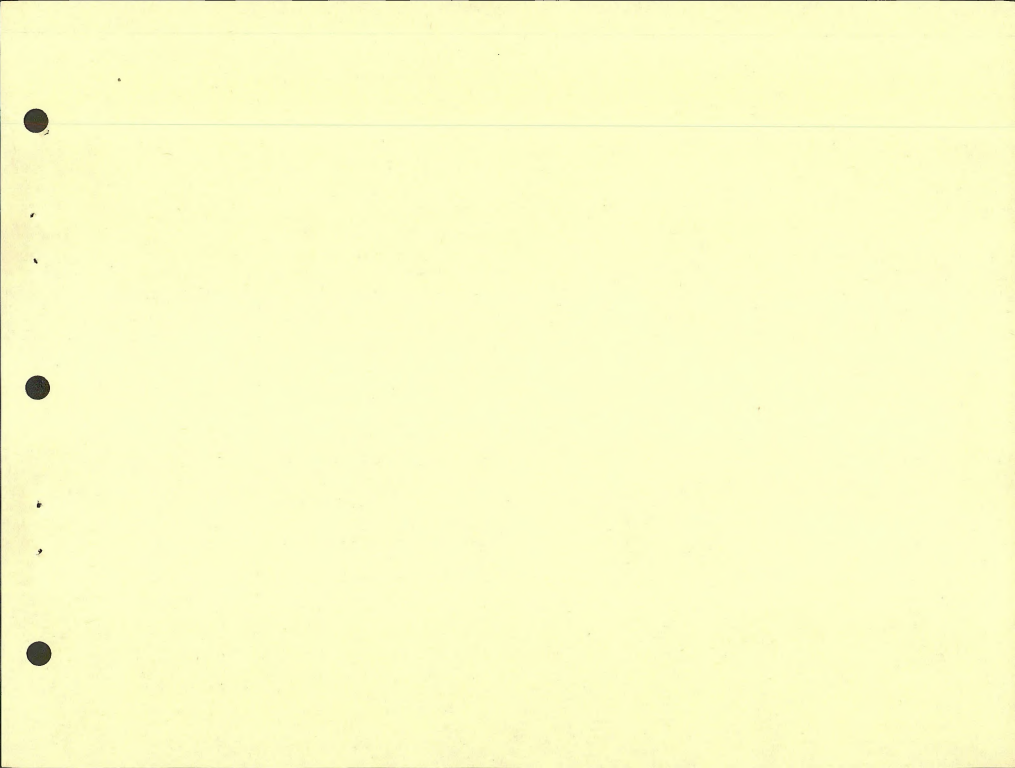
Barrel Springs, construction, 12 miles	24,000
Buckhorn Mountain, grading, 15 miles	30,000
McDonald Mountain, construction, 11 miles	22,000

Arizona

Walnut Creek, grading, 22 miles	17,000
Location, survey, and design	75,000
Acquisition (rights-of-way and roads)	62,000

Total access road program, 1962

575,000



2. Buildings - \$275,000

The estimate for planning and construction of buildings in the Western States and Alaska is \$275,000. The amount available in 1961 includes \$86,104 carried over from the prior year plus an appropriation of \$100,000 in 1961. The estimate of \$275,000 for fiscal year 1962 is necessary to complete several installations now in various stages of construction in Alaska which are vital to the Alaska Fire Control Operation; to initiate action on the expansion of the installation at Fairbanks, Alaska, and for construction of facilities at two locations in Western States.

Alaska

In order to obtain maximum benefits from the expanded Alaska fire control effort, necessary facilities must be provided. Vast distances, severe climate and complex construction problems contribute to the high costs of establishing these essential components of the total fire protection program. This program includes office-quarters buildings, warehouses, power, water, sanitation, and heating facilities which are available from no other sources.

Western States

Work of the Bureau has been hampered in certain areas of the West by lack of suitable buildings for offices, warehouses, maintenance shops and equipment vehicle storage. It is necessary also to provide for expansion of some Bureau facilities where space is not adequate. This estimate provides for facilities at two locations in Nevada and Oregon.

Details of the building construction program follow:

Alaska

Fairbanks - Boiler house, heating distribution system, water filter and security fence	\$96,000	
Architectural plans and preliminary work for fire warehouse, barracks, and mechanical shop	<u>25,000</u>	\$121,000
McGrath - Gas and oil storage and gravel fill		6,000
Finger Lake (Palmer) - Combination garage - warehouse, non-inflammable petroleum storage facilities, and aircraft ramp, fill		24,000

Alaska (continued)

Lake Louise - Water system, dock facilities, and equipment storage	\$ 19,500
Chicken - Gas and oil storage, water system and warehouse, and site grading	10,000
Eagle - Water system and power plant	4,500
Anchorage - Architectural plans for integrated fire control station	<u>40,000</u>
	225,000

Nevada

Winnemucca - Equipment storage and district office	20,000
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Oregon

Lakeview - Shop, warehouse, seed storage, fire equipment storage, vehicle and heavy equipment storage	<u>30,000</u>
Total building program, 1962	<u>275,000</u>

The total construction cost of the integrated fire control facilities at Anchorage is estimated at \$700,000. The facilities will include offite, crew quarters, garage, and warehouse and such appurtenant facilities as central heating, water and sewerage systems. The Army has been insistent that the Bureau vacate the premises which it now occupies. The estimated total construction cost of warehouse, barracks and shops at Fairbanks is \$380,000.

3. Recreation facilities - \$200,000

The amount of \$200,000 is needed to provide minimum facilities for outdoor recreation on certain public domain lands in the western States to be retained in Federal ownership for multiple use management and where public use has become extremely heavy. The campgrounds, picnic sites, sanitation and related facilities to be constructed will permit regulated use and materially lessen the danger of fire and other hazards to public safety. It is expected that, through cooperative efforts, local governments and organized groups will participate in the total cost, either in construction or in operation and maintenance of these facilities.



The rapid increase in population coupled with a sharp rise in the standard of living, improved transportation facilities and shorter working hours have greatly intensified the outdoor recreation needs and interests of the public, who look increasingly to the public lands to satisfy these needs. Other governmental resource management agencies are reporting a 100% increase in recreational use over the past three years and a similar surge in the recreational use of public domain lands is being experienced.

To meet this new need of the public, the Bureau of Land Management has developed an integrated program based on the following:

1. The Bureau recognizes the need for both extensive and intensive recreation uses of suitable lands and provision of public access to such lands. Access will be furnished through cooperative efforts with sportsmen and civic organizations, private land owners, grazing permittees and licensees, State game and fish commissions, and the general public, and through reciprocal rights-of-way and exchange of use agreements.
2. Consistent with policies of the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, the Bureau has been working and will continue to work with the National Park Service in making and maintaining current inventories of lands being used or having a potential for intensive recreational use.
3. When recreational use not of national significance is deemed to be the dominant use, particularly on lands subject to transfer of title, the Bureau will encourage long term leases or purchase of such lands by States or other appropriate groups. The lands may then receive intensive development under provisions of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act by the lessee or patentee.
4. The Bureau cooperates with States and other interested local agencies and groups in developing recreational facilities on lands having significant multiple use values. Since States and other local agencies and groups have a responsibility in sharing the cost burden of providing local outdoor recreation, the extent of recreational development of Bureau of Land Management lands will be dependent upon cooperation in meeting over-all development and maintenance costs.

Total program costs for fiscal year 1962 include:

Survey and design	\$ 15,000
Supervision	35,000
Construction	<u>150,000</u>
Total	200,000

On the basis of inventories now in progress and tentative expressions of interest by State and local groups, it is anticipated that the sum of \$150,000 will provide for the initial construction of basic facilities on 20 to 30 sites located in Oregon, California, Idaho, Colorado, and Montana.

Explanation relating to appropriation language

It is proposed to delete the words "or adjacent to" on the second line of the appropriation language. This is necessary to clarify existing language which could be interpreted to prohibit the construction of access roads on public domain or Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands which are adjacent to the O&C lands.

It is proposed to add after the word "facilities" in the last line "and other improvements." This change is required to provide authority for the development of recreational facilities on public domain lands.

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Department of the Interior

Bureau of Land Management

Appropriation Title: Construction, Bureau of Land Management

	Actual 1960	Estimate 1961	Estimate 1962	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
<u>Program and Financing:</u>				
Total obligations	\$ 146,937	\$ 663,023	\$1,050,000	\$+ 386,977
Comparative transfer to other accounts	5,653,042	-	-	-
Transferred from "Management of Lands and Resources"	- 35,000	-	-	-
Unobligated balance brought forward ..	-4,698,277	-4,066,433	- 1,142	+4,065,291
Unobligated balance transferred to "Oregon and California Grant Lands Bureau of Land Management"	-	3,752,268	-	-3,752,268
Unobligated balance carried forward ..	4,066,433	1,142	1,142	-
Appropriation	5,133,135	350,000	1,050,000	+ 700,000
<u>Obligations by Objects</u>				
11 Personnel compensation	26,346	98,000	146,000	+ 48,000
12 Personnel benefits	1,060	5,000	10,000	+ 5,000
21 Travel and transportation of persons	9,152	23,000	32,000	+ 9,000
22 Transportation of things	613	1,000	8,000	+ 7,000
23 Rent, communications, and utilities.	187	4,000	4,000	-
24 Printing and reproduction	71	-	-	-
25 Other services	25,606	259,023	332,000	+ 72,977
26 Supplies and materials	11,881	38,000	70,000	+ 32,000
31 Equipment	-	-	11,000	+ 11,000
32 Lands and structures	72,021	235,000	437,000	+ 202,000
Total obligations	146,937	663,023	1,050,000	+ 386,977

